

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

March 12, 1924



A COZY WELCOME TO INQUISITIVE NEWCOMERS

—Photo by Jessop

The Only Weekly Farm Journal
in the Prairie Provinces

March Household Number

Success Begins With Saving

A Savings Account with the Union Bank of Canada will give you the right start.

By systematic saving you can lay the foundation stone of future success.

Do not wait until you have \$25.00 or \$50.00. A Savings Account can be opened with \$1.00. 944

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Head Office • WINNIPEG

Assisting the Farmer



THE interests and requirements of agriculture are fully understood and well served by this bank. To encourage progressive enterprise in the farmer and to make his financing as easy as possible, practical assistance in the form of loans is given, and complete banking facilities, specially adapted to farm business, are available at each one of our branches. Consult our local manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

BRANCHES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Fifty Years of Banking

We offer a complete service for
FARMERS
GRAIN and CATTLE DEALERS
MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS and MUNICIPALITIES



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Pure-bred Cattle Sale

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association

Regina, March 20 and 21

In connection with

The Saskatchewan Winter Fair

300 ENTRIES—220 BULLS AND 80 FEMALES

Of the Most Popular Breeds

Pure-bred bulls may be purchased by Saskatchewan farmers on credit terms. For information write: The Livestock Commissioner, Regina.

PURE-BRED AND GRADE SOW SALE

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, MARCH 20

For catalogues write:

J. G. ROBERTSON Secy., Livestock Associations, Regina

W. D. LYON, Deveron,
Pres., Cattle Breeders' Assn.

J. W. DURNO,
D. V. RUNKLE,
Auctioneers.

C. M. LEARMOUTH,
Regina, Pres., Swine
Breeders' Association.

Reduced Rates on All Railways

Manitoba Wheat Pool

Organization of the districts for the drive for signatures which commences on March 10, was reported almost complete by the Manitoba pool, last Saturday. All captains have been appointed and canvassers have been reported to Central office at the rate of 30 to 40 a day. Last week Central office sent out about 60,000 pieces of literature, including sample contracts and questionnaires, canvassers' supplies and the original contracts which the farmers will be asked to sign. Reports from the country are very encouraging, the many meetings being well attended and revealing a considerable preponderance of support for the pool. These meetings will be continued all through the drive wherever it is found necessary or advisable, the intention of the pool committee being to furnish the fullest possible information regarding the pool. During the week, C. H. Burnell, chairman of the pool committee, issued to the press a statement regarding the cost of operating the wheat pools in the United States, in reply to the statements of J. R. Howard. The bill incorporating the pool was given its third reading in the legislature last week, being passed with a few slight amendments.

Grain Enquiry Commission

The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission continued its sittings in Winnipeg, last week. A great deal of evidence was given to the board on the question of grading by George Serls, chief inspector of the Grain Inspection Department, Winnipeg, who contended that Canadian grain must keep the appearance that had given it a good name on the markets of the world, and that provision should be made in the Canada Grain Act for grades for durum wheat for the western inspection division. Mr. Serls also stated that it was the average of the grade that controlled prices. C. B. Watts, representing the Ontario government, urged amendment of the Canada Grain Act to provide that No. 1 Northern wheat containing more than 1 per cent. dockage found in the hold of vessels should be degraded. Mr. Watts challenged the authority of the inspectors to issue a subject-to-dockage certificate for such shipments, but Mr. Serls claimed that the inspectors were sustained by the Survey Board, and that while the degrading suggested by Mr. Watts would be a check on the terminal elevators, this was not provided for in the act at the present time. On behalf of the elevators it was claimed that such shipments were exceptional, and that the percentage of grain shipped with dockage was so small as to be negligible. Mr. Serls also told the commission that the English importers had told him that they were satisfied with the Canadian wheat that came from Canadian ports through Canadian channels. There were some complaints about Canadian wheat which had gone through American ports. He had seen samples of such wheat which carried the Canadian certificate and were supposedly Canadian grain which had looked to him as if there had been some mixing of the grain on the American side. Chairman Turgeon said that the commission had visited some American points and had sampled some of the grain, and they had satisfied themselves as to the practice which went on. When they made their report the matter would be dealt with.

Hedging Necessary

At the Wednesday sitting, H. G. Jaffray, assistant general manager of the Imperial Bank, and the chairman of the western sub-section of the Bankers' Association, gave evidence on the financing of the western wheat crop. He stated that during the last crop season \$150,000,000 credit had been granted by the banks to Canadian line elevator companies, exporters and commission men. Mr. Jaffray stated that the absence of hedging would have a tendency to reduce competition by eliminating the small dealers. He also insisted that it was not correct that the banks have insisted upon the crop being sold quickly in order that the banks might get their money back from the farmers. He had never known of a

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.



BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 358 State St., Marshall, Mo.

case where the bank forced a customer to sell his grain. The banks would allow them to carry credits as long as they liked so long as there was insurance taken out. Banks insisted upon hedging as a form of insurance. Asked why the Alberta Wheat Pool did not require to hedge its grain, Mr. Jaffray said that the pool made an initial payment of 60 per cent. of the market price, whereas the banks made advances on a smaller margin, and, consequently, required the insurance of hedging. When the Alberta Wheat Pool arranged for its credit, Mr. Jaffray said, the banks agreed to advance up to a certain price Fort William basis No. 1 Northern. The wheat pool at that time had no financial standing and the banks asked the wheat pool to show the bankers their ability to maintain the margin. The wheat pool did this by securing from the Alberta government an undertaking that in the event of the grain falling below that margin the government would make good.

At the Thursday session, Dr. F. J. Birchard, head of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, defended his position and replied to his critics on the milling value of bleached wheat. His chief points, he said, were that slightly bleached wheat should not be regarded as damaged simply on account of the bleaching, and that badly bleached wheat should be placed in a class with sprouted wheat, as both kinds possessed characteristics which in some circumstances improved the baking quality of the flour. A. A. Ryley, of the Canada Bread Company, gave evidence on baking, and contended that laboratory tests of flour were alright as a guidance, but the real test of flour was in the bake-shop.

Speculation Steadies Prices

Defending real or intelligent speculation as against amateur speculation or gambling, at the Friday sitting, Prof. A. B. Clark, of Manitoba University stated that speculation was effective in steadying prices and helped to distribute the supply more evenly. The sale of futures, he said, instead of depressing prices after harvest tended to steady them for a longer period, and intelligent speculation was in the interests of both producers and consumers, and was the best machinery yet devised for stabilizing prices. He did not think that "gamblers" played a very large part in the grain business and he was of the opinion that their activities did not have any material effect on the price of grain.

In connection with the handling of grain by an all-rail route while navigation was open, E. J. Dalrymple, first vice-president of the Canadian National Railway, stated that a rate from Armstrong to Quebec on the Canadian National, based on the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates from points west of Fort William, would be unprofitable to the railways. It would be met by similar reductions on the United States railways, thus nullifying the purpose of such reduction, namely, to keep Canadian grain moving through Canadian ports.

During the week it was announced that Chief Inspector George Serls had resigned, and it was understood that the chief cause of his resignation was that he had been hampered in his work by inadequate staff. Counsel for all interests appearing before the grain commission recommended that steps be taken to get Mr. Serls to withdraw his resignation, and Chairman Turgeon stated that the recommendation of the department would be laid before the Department of Trade and Commerce by the commission, which would also point out to the department the expert ability of Mr. Serls.

CANCER

Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and its treatment. It is Free. DR. WILLIAM'S SANATORIUM, 525 University Ave. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, OTTAWA, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVII.

March 12, 1924

No. 11



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

DON'T TRY THE DO THIS WATCH TEST

Can You Hear?
Place watch to ear then draw away. You should hear tick at 56 inches. Does a ringing in your ears prevent your proper hearing?
LEONARD EAR OIL
relieves both Head Noises and Deafness. Just rub it back of ears and insert in nostrils. Price \$1.25 For Sale Everywhere.
Interesting descriptive folder sent upon request.
A. O. LEONARD, Inc.
70 5th Ave.
New York

"Red End"
HOG TROUGHS
Galvanized and Wrought Iron
Strong, Durable, Low Priced.
Send for Leaflet and Prices
The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited 405-W
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg



Where Is He Lame? Can He Be Cured?
OUR FREE 96 page Save-The-Horse BOOK, will tell you 99 times out of 100. It is the "last word" in helping you to locate, understand and treat every kind of lameness. This unique BOOK cost hundreds of dollars but is absolutely FREE to you.

SAVE-TH-HORSE
is sold with a signed Money-Back Guarantee to cure SPRAIN, Ringbone, Thoropin, or, —Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease. After everything else has failed it has cured the most serious chronic cases. Over 380,000 satisfied users. 30 years success.
It costs you nothing for the most serviceable FREE BOOK on lameness ever printed, expert veterinary advice and sample of Guarantee. No obligation, all FREE. Don't fail to write today.
(Made in Canada) Troy Chemical Co., 517 Crawford St., Toronto, Ont.
At Drugists and Dealers with Signed Contract or sent prepaid.

MUSKRATS WANTED

Musk rats are now at their best and are **WORTH BIG MONEY**
Go after them—we want them in large quantities. It will pay you to ship to us.
Your Beef Hides Pelts, Wool, Horse-Hair, etc., will net you more money if you will ship to us.
Write us for Shipping Tags and Price List
American Hide & Fur Co.
LIMITED
157-159 RUPERT AVENUE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Our Ottawa Letter

*Conservative Amendment to Address Censures Government for No Promise of Legislation to Retain and Enlarge Home Market for Canadian Producers—
Home Bank Enquiry to be Extended*

By The Guide Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, March 7.—After long and careful consideration in caucus, and out of caucus, the official Conservative opposition decided at the end of the week to make the tariff the chief issue of the present session. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, opposition leader, in his opening speech gave little indication of the nature of the proposed amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He assailed the ministry in the usual fashion, but there was no hint of his intentions at the conclusion of his speech. The debate on the address has progressed throughout the week without important incident of any kind. On Friday afternoon, however, Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, life-long Conservative, and one of the veterans of the Commons, delivered a speech to a sleepy house and galleries, and unexpectedly at the conclusion presented the amendment of the official Conservative opposition. That amendment is as follows:

"We respectfully submit to your excellency that this house views with regret the depression existing in agriculture and as well the all too serious exodus from the country generally; and expresses its disappointment that the speech from the throne, while embodying a distinct threat to an important section of industry, contains no promise of legislation which will tend to retain and enlarge the home market for our own Canadian producers, such legislation being manifestly necessary in view of the increased tariff barriers of other countries."

Test for Liberals

There is nothing to prevent the moving of further amendments if this one is voted down—which it will be by a majority of anything from 60 to 70. The main design of the amendment in question is to test out the Liberal party, in which it is believed there still remains a number of fairly staunch protectionists. Prominent among them, as manifested by the speeches on the address, is Marler, of the St. Lawrence and St. George division of Montreal, who on Thursday afternoon, delivered a three-hour speech, the moral of which was that it was highly dangerous to lay hands upon the tariff without careful and extensive enquiry. Raymond, of Brantford, is another "protectionist Liberal," as is also Euler, of Waterloo, and there is no doubt that in the province of Quebec, there are members representing the government who are of the same way of thinking as Mr. Marler.

Nevertheless, it is a safe prediction that Mr. Sutherland's amendment will be overwhelmingly defeated. The Liberal party has held caucus since the session opened, and, while some voices have been raised against tariff reform, the general consensus of opinion has been that, unless the government undertakes at the earliest possible date to implement its 1919 platform, it might just as well throw up its hands, go out of business and pull down the party flag. Even the protectionist element appears to be ready to subserve any local party advantage or disadvantage to the general interests of the party. It is generally conceded that the Canadian

Manufacturers' Association will mobilize all of its powers against Liberals and Progressives alike, no matter what attitude is taken by the ministry, and that the only hope of the government lies in endeavoring to cater to the needs and demands of rural Canada. In this connection, it may be said, that the maritime provinces are quite as eager for lower tariffs and freer trade as is the West.

Progressives Reserve Judgment

Throughout the debate the Progressive members have maintained "a waiting attitude." Generally speaking, the members of that party are well satisfied with the promises set forth in the speech from the throne. This document is not really a pre-election platform, but a parliamentary program, and there is every indication that the government seriously intends to carry it out. Nevertheless past experience has made men suspicious, and while the Progressives are, generally speaking, well satisfied with the promises, they are reserving judgment until such time as

LUMBAGO!

Rub the stiff parts with **Minard's**. It eases pain, relieves stiffness.



ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

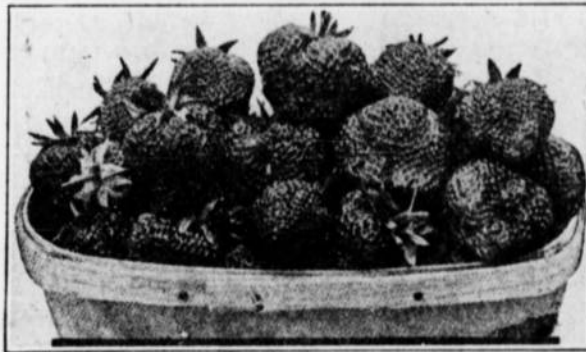
Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

F. YOUNG, Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

Strawberry Plants Free To Guide Readers

15
Senator
Dunlap
Straw-
berry
Plants



Free
With
Your
Own
Sub-
scription

Grow Them in Your Own Garden

A strawberry patch will give you fruit for your own table and also yield a profit from the sale of surplus plants to your neighbors. Any person who will take a little care of strawberry plants can easily multiply them and have an income from the sale of plants. For example the plants you set out this spring will give eight to ten times as many plants next spring. Half of these can be dug up and sold, the balance will still leave you a good patch for producing your own fruit.

Our Special Offer—Plants for Everybody

Send us \$1.45 for a one-year subscription to The Guide and the 15 strawberry plants, or send \$2.00 for a three-year subscription and we will send the 15 strawberry plants (at the right time for planting) free and postpaid. This offer is good on new or renewal subscriptions, your own or anyone else's. Renewals are extended from the time the present subscription expires.

A Chance for Boys and Girls

Boys and girls can often secure subscriptions easier than grown-ups and can certainly grow strawberry plants as well as anybody. Here is your chance to get a start in the strawberry business at no cost. Send us two Guide subscriptions, not your own, at \$2.00 each for three years, and we will send you 100 Senator Dunlap strawberry plants in time for planting next May. You can give 15 plants to each of the neighbors who gave you these subscriptions, as this is all they could get by sending in their own subscriptions. You will have left 70 plants for yourself which you can plant, and which by the following spring will give you 500 to 700 plants.

Strawberries are increasing in popularity fast in Western Canada. There is going to be money made in selling strawberry plants.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

Concerning a Neighbor of Yours



Great Industries of Our Great West

No. 2—Coal

COAL is the infant prodigy amongst the great basic industries of Canada.

The history of modern civilization is written in terms of COAL.

The rise of Great Britain to world supremacy in transport and manufacture—is the history of steel, translated in terms of COAL.

The German Colossus which sheltered sixty million people within an area one-fourth as large as that of Canada, doubled her population in four decades. This mighty Colossus, whose tenacles drew civilization into a life and death struggle for existence, drew its vitality from the COAL of the Ruhr Valley and then succumbed when it lost control of its COAL.

The gigantic industrial structure of the United States rests on the coal of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The United States Steel Corporation and kindred industries acknowledge a scant thirty years' supply of high-grade coking coal. The famous Connellsville region will soon be exhausted and every resource of science is being utilized in aiding the United States steel industry to overcome her fast diminishing supplies of suitable COAL.

Proceeding from the wheat fields of Minnesota and the Dakotas to the coal regions of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, which furnish coal for American industry and transportation, we find fifty per cent. of the population and eighty per cent. of the industrial output of that country within a five hundred mile radius of the main coal supply. Fifty million people living in close proximity to COAL! The finger of Destiny now points to Canada!

We have the exact counterpart in a westerly direction from the wheat fields of the prairies to the COAL fields of Alberta and British Columbia, but—with less than two and a half million people!

These two provinces contain 14 per cent. of the known coal areas of the world, and 90 per cent. of those in the Dominion, but produce only some 10,000,000 tons of coal annually, giving employment to but 20,000 miners. Yet we are prone to gauge the prosperity of Western Canada in terms of the exportation of farm produce, when, if these coal areas were developed on a scale comparable with those of the United States, a population greater than of those countries to which our exports go could profitably exist within our own borders, and under better living conditions than any other country of the world can offer.

Coal miners are the highest paid of western labor, and they confer an almost exclusive patronage upon The Great Western Garment Company. They exact in return Work Clothing which must stand an endurance test found only in G. W. G. garments.

The Great Western Garment Company Ltd.

EDMONTON

UNION MADE

ALBERTA



"G.W.G." Shirts, Pants and Overalls are sold everywhere by merchants whose purchasing power permits them to buy the best.

they are fulfilled. The speech of Robert Forke, was a dispassionate utterance free from carping criticism, but at the same time, characterized by a spirit of admonition. The Progressive Leader briefly enunciated the reasonable demands of agriculture, reminded his hearers of the fact that the success of the country in general depended upon the success of its basic industry, and concluded by declaring that his party held itself in readiness to support all progressive legislation. It may be said, however, that no definite promise of any closer support than is being already accorded to the government by the Progressive forces was made.

Since the session opened, members of

Continued on Page 34

Getting the Facts Straight

The following statement has been handed to The Guide by Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers Limited:

"In the report of Mr. Sapiro's meeting in support of a wheat pool here, in the Board of Trade Building, on Saturday, March 1, Mr. Sapiro, in response to this question:

What service has the pool performed that has not been performed by the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company?

made the following reply as reported in the account of the meeting:

Mr. Sapiro said these companies were simply great big overhead commission houses. The locals turned over quickly and sold to the overhead commission houses, which paid current prices for the wheat and then sold quickly to the Grain Exchange men, as they did not want to take the chance of loss. Instead of having merchandizing agencies all the farmers had in these organizations were additional commission houses. He ventured to say that neither of the companies mentioned had done any of the things which big pools could do, and that was why he wanted the pools to be as strong as possible.

"Mr. Sapiro was misinformed when he made this statement. Neither the United Grain Growers nor the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., is merely a big commission house. Between them they operate almost 700 elevators in the three provinces. They have exercised, and still exercise, a very important influence on the price farmers get for their grain at country points. The United Grain Growers has not only handled grain directly from the farmers through its elevators and commission department, but it has also a Canadian Export Co., and an Export Company incorporated under United States law in New York, through which grain is sold direct to importers in Great Britain and Europe. It is thus in a position to know the actual cost of taking grain from the country shipping point to the European buyer, and it is therefore in touch at any time with what these actual costs are.

"Mr. Sapiro's statement leaves an impression, which we are quite sure he would not have left had he been familiar with all the facts, that the United Grain Growers and Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. are simply commission houses, handling grain on commission. It is true that the United Grain Growers do not merchandise grain, that is, in the sense that they buy grain and carry it with the risk of either an advance or a fall in prices. The pool, of course, can do this, but it should be clearly understood that it would be taking a risk which if prices advanced would bring money to the members of the pool, and if prices declined would bring loss to them. The real value of the work that these two companies have done for the farmers may be lost sight of in the agitation for the pool. It is generally admitted that nowhere in the world today, is grain marketed so cheaply and with so little expense to the producer, as in Western Canada, and this is due in a very considerable measure to the fact that the farmers have had two companies operated and controlled by themselves, which have been in the business for several years. Nor should it be lost sight of either, that every dollar of profit made by these companies goes back directly or indirectly to the 60,000 odd shareholders, who are all farmers. I think it only right in the interest of the shareholders of these companies that the facts I have just stated should not be lost sight of."

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.

140 Egg Incubator \$17.60
30 Days Trial

Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Double walls with airspace between. Hot water heat. Copper tanks. Double glass doors. Shipped set up, complete with all fixtures. Send for FREE catalog. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouses.

140 Egg Incubator & Brooder, \$23.75
250 Egg Incubator Alone - 29.50
250 Egg Incubator & Brooder, 39.75

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 226 Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

"Making Animal Tagging Easy"

TAGS

FOR

Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs

Makers of the Ketchum CLINCHER TAGS

Write for samples and prices

Ketchum Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
BOX 501G OTTAWA, CAN.

CLIP WORK HORSES

For More Work

Clipped horses feel better, work better, look better. Dry off quickly. Cleaned in less than half the time. Clip your horses this Spring. It's real economy, and it's easy with a

Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine
Ball bearing. Smooth running. Clips fast and easy. Lasts years and years. Clips cows and mules also. Only \$14.75 at dealers (Western Canada \$15.25) or send \$2.00 and pay balance on arrival. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Get one now. Complete Catalog on request.

Flexible Shaft Company, Ltd.
345 Carlaw Ave. Toronto, Can.
World's Largest Makers of Clipping and Shearing Machines

Eyesight at Middle Age

People over 40 are naturally not so active or strong muscularly as in their youth.

Our eye muscles are similarly weakened by age, but we are fortunate in being able to help them.

Do not ruin your eyes by trying to correct them yourself. At middle age you should not fail to have your eyes examined by an Optometrist.

"Save Your Sight"

Submitted by the Optometrical Associations of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta

Big results at little cost.—Use Guide Classified Ads.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 12, 1924

The Test is Action

The speeches of Premier King and Mr. Meighen, on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, followed pretty much the stereotyped political course. Mr. Meighen attacked the government and contended that under it the condition of the country was getting steadily worse, and members of the Liberal party were deceiving the electors in a manner never before known in the country. Mr. King replied to the effect that conditions were improving and the Liberal party had never been guilty of such political practices as the party of the opposition. Mr. Meighen lamented that since he had gone out of office the price of wheat had gone down so much while other charges had increased, that the farmer was now getting only 70 per cent. of what he got when the good old Conservative party directed the destinies of the nation and held the profiteers in check. Mr. King countered by pointing to the magnificent crop garnered in the West this year, a crop that was never equalled under the blighting rule of a Tory government, and a crop that was marketed in a manner so efficient that "the government is entitled to take some credit" for it. As for the difficulties faced by the government, why, they were all legacies left by its blundering and muddling predecessors.

Both old parties having thus got Providence on their side, and proved that each was positively incapable of managing the affairs of the country, it was left for Mr. Forke to get down to brass tacks and look at realities, which he did without wasting a word. He stated plainly what the Progressive party expected the government to do and promised support in the doing of it. Promises have been made by the Liberal party before, and as the West is acutely aware, they remained promises. If Mr. King improves upon the record of the Liberal party in this respect and lives up to his promises, he is assured of the support of the Progressives, and he will need it, for all the signs point to a real fight on the tariff question before the session is over. The forces of protection are gathering strength to oppose any tariff reduction that will amount to anything, and in some cases to press for increases. There is by no means unanimity in the Liberal party on the question of tariff reductions, and if the government goes as far as presaged in the Speech from the Throne, there may be some interesting developments at Ottawa.

Read the Contract

During the last few weeks many thousands of sample contracts have been sent out by the Manitoba Wheat Pool Committee for distribution to farmers throughout the country, and presumably, the same thing has been done by the pools in the other two provinces. These sample contracts cost the pool good money for printing and distribution, and the cost is not incurred, and the work done without a very definite purpose. These contracts are distributed in order that the farmers might know clearly what the pool is and what obligations are undertaken by the signers of the contract. It is intended that these contracts should be read and considered by the farmers at their leisure so that they may be prepared when the canvasser calls upon them for their signatures to the document.

Every wheat pool contract issued by the various pools in the United States bears the words, where the person signs, "Read, considered and signed at . . ." the signer

thereby declaring that he has read and considered the contract before signing it. In addition many of the contracts carry in prominent type, above the dotted line where the grower signs, the words, "Do not sign without reading."

It is one of the weaknesses of human nature that men are prone to sign documents without having a clear idea of their contents. The admonition to read the contract before signing it is all the more necessary in the case of these co-operative undertakings because loyalty to the association is an indispensable element of success. The contract is one of a series and the series must be maintained if the association is to live. Disagreeing with the contract after it has been signed and seeking relief by breaking it is not co-operation, and the pool demands the fullest form of co-operation.

Farmers, therefore, should make it their business to secure a sample copy of the contract. They should read it and study it carefully. It has been printed and distributed by the pool for that special purpose. If they do not understand any part of it they should ask those conducting the campaign to explain it to them. They should not hesitate to ask questions; the central office of the pool can be reached with the aid of a three-cent stamp. There will be little fear for the future of the pool if the contract signers have full knowledge of what they agree to do in co-operation with each other.

A Rejected Offer

The Dominion government's offer to supply between 4,000 and 5,000 young dairy cattle to re-stock the farms in Cheshire, where cattle by the thousands have been slaughtered to stop the epidemic of foot and mouth disease, has been rejected by the British government. Although, as befitted a Labor representative, Right Hon. Noel Buxton maintained that he was a good free trader, as minister of agriculture he realized the necessity of preserving the high standard of British cattle, and he was afraid that if the importation of dairy cattle were permitted the British standard might be lowered.

There is, perhaps, another explanation. The farmers of Cheshire certainly need new dairy stock. The value of the cattle slaughtered, estimated in the terms of the compensation paid, is in the neighborhood of \$14,000,000. When the Canadian offer was made a meeting of Cheshire farmers was held and it was decided that the government be asked to permit the special importation of dairy cattle from Canada. It was stated at the meeting that 40,000 animals were required to stock the farms in the county of Cheshire alone. The decision to accept the offer of Canada was on a majority vote. Even with the necessity staring them in the face there were farmers who objected to the importation of Canadian cattle, and one speaker said that if they once allowed the importation they would never be able to get it stopped, and the effect would be to reduce the value of British cattle. The organized British farmers are strongly opposed to such importation.

So, free trader as he is, Mr. Buxton stands by the protectionism of the British farmer. He follows the precedents set by his predecessors in office. Cheshire may need dairy cattle, but the bulk of the farmer vote is opposed to the importation of dairy cattle. When the British people realize that this action may raise the price of some food-

stuffs Mr. Buxton may have some difficulty in persuading them that his course is in accordance with Labor principles.

Another Reparations Failure

Another of the methods of collecting reparations from Germany has been practically abandoned by the British government. By an arrangement made in 1921 the importer of goods from Germany into Great Britain deducted from the invoice price of the goods 26 per cent. and paid it to the British customs department, the German government agreeing to pay the amount so deducted to the German exporter. Last November the German government announced that it could no longer carry out the arrangement, and in consequence the German exporter insisted upon the full price of the goods from the British importer while the latter had still to pay the 26 per cent. to the British government. In other words since last November there has been for all practical purposes, a protective duty of 26 per cent. imposed on all German imports into Great Britain, or to put it in another way, the British people have been paying the reparations which the German people should pay.

The MacDonald government, on February 24, reduced the levy to 5 per cent. though it is not plain why even that modest levy should remain unless it has been made a straight customs duty, a policy which would contrast significantly with the general policy of the Labor government. Thus there goes overboard one more of the many plans that have been tried to get reparations out of Germany without making an effort to help Germany into the position where she could make the payments. Reports indicate that the international commission, which is now looking into the question of reparation payments, will succeed where up to now there has been nothing but disappointment and failure.

An Eastern Criticism

While admitting that the condition of the agricultural industry is "unfavorable," the Montreal Gazette, one of the staunchest supporters of special privilege, takes exception to the program of reforms which a delegation from the Council of Agriculture will press upon the Dominion government, on the ground that "for a non-partisan organization" the proposals are "fairly controversial," that "the point of view is sectional and in no sense national" and the program is "inconsistent."

Tariff reduction, the Gazette says, would bring advantages to "one class and one industry." When the Gazette vehemently condemns the small reductions that have been made in the duties on British woollens, how many classes and how many industries is it speaking for? When it wants the duties on woollens raised so that the price paid by the user of woollens may also be raised, is its "point of view" sectional or national? In the woolen textile industry there are 6,600 people employed. The Gazette would raise the price of woollens to 8,000,000 people in order that 6,600 might gain. Is that sectional or national point of view?

As between the advocates of low and high tariff the sectionalism is all with the advocates of high tariff. They represent and speak for class privilege; they want something for a few for which the many must pay. The advocates of tariff reform ask that the many be not exploited for the bene-

fit of the few. If that is not a truly national point of view then a national point of view on any question is an impossibility.

The proposals of the council with regard to the utilization of the national credit to provide intermediate and long-term agricultural credits, and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, the Gazette finds to be inconsistent with the demand for economy in public administration. The Gazette is confusing economy with parsimony. Wise expenditure may be real economy and an expenditure which is calculated to facilitate and stimulate the betterment of western agriculture can rightly be regarded as both wise and consistent with economical administration.

For the rest the Gazette seems to be under the impression that because the Council of Agriculture has "proclaimed that it is not a political organization," therefore, it ought not to express opinions on public questions of a controversial nature, which in effect means, that it ought not to express opinions on any kind of public question. No doubt that would be quite satisfactory to the Gazette and the interests it speaks for, but inasmuch as the council represents the organized farmers of the country it will continue, as in the past, to put forward their views, and to champion such reforms as in the collective opinion of the farmers are necessary, not only for the progress of agriculture but for the progress of the nation.

How Hamilton Thinks

The Hamilton Board of Trade wants an increase in the tariff. In a resolution addressed to the Dominion government, this institution says that Canadian industries are being badly crippled, and in some cases forced to close their doors because of depreciated currencies which enable countries in Europe to manufacture at low costs and thus

unfairly compete with Canadian industries. Because of this condition, the resolution says, there are 3,000 unemployed in Hamilton. Therefore the federal government should increase the tariff and thus bring back industrial prosperity.

One of the speakers at this meeting said, according to the Canadian Press report: "The proposal to lower the tariff on agricultural implements is just a sop to the West. We are entitled to fight for our rights just the same as the people of the West. I believe in the Laurier policy of protection. Canada prospered under it."

The touch about the "Laurier policy of protection" is interesting as indicating the attitude of many eastern Liberals, but it is not so important as the attitude revealed toward the West in these remarks, which, it may be noted, are but typical of eastern protectionist remarks in general. The speaker apparently does not realize that the "rights" he claims for Hamilton are "rights" to tax the whole of the agricultural industry of the country for the benefit or assumed benefit of Hamilton. A right involves a duty, so according to the Hamilton philosophy it is the duty of the agricultural industry to pay this tax and pay it pleasantly.

To borrow the language of eastern protectionists when referring to the condition of western agriculture, it is unfortunate that manufacturing is suffering from a depression and that there should be a large number of unemployed, but if it is right to tax the country by means of a tariff to give relief to manufacturing, by the same reasoning would it not also be right to tax the country to secure relief for agriculture? If manufacturing has a right to be shielded from depressing economic conditions, has not agriculture a similar right? The manufacturers can be shielded by a tariff; agri-

culture cannot. What then does the Hamilton Board of Trade propose to do to secure for agriculture the relief it considers manufacturing is entitled to by right? It doesn't propose to do anything. Agriculture has not only to bear with all the ills of a world-wide economic depression and the low prices consequent upon lack of purchasing power in Europe, but is to be taxed by higher prices at home to put the manufacturing industry above the effects of these adverse conditions. This is what the Hamilton Board of Trade regards as a "right." Queer, would be a mild way of describing the kind of thinking they indulge in down at Hamilton.

Editorial Notes

High protectionists in the United States are "pointing with pride" to the statistics of trade which show that the Fordney-McCumber tariff has not diminished imports but that on the contrary imports have increased. A study made by New York bankers interested in foreign trade, shows that the people in 1923 paid \$500,000,000 more for imported goods than they would have paid for the same goods imported before the new tariff went into effect. Prices on goods which were not dutiable in 1922 but dutiable in 1923, went up 40 per cent. Tariffs do not always keep out imports, but they certainly make the people pay more for them, and in addition, pay more for the same kind of goods made at home.

It is reported that the British government may accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the world court of justice. If it does it will be the first great power to put justice above national interest and to definitely repudiate the old maxim: "My country, right or wrong."



But the Maiden is Coy

Mike, of the Royal Mounted

By Francis Dickie

LEAD dogs, like great musicians, are born, not made. To the Eskimo and Indian residing in the vast wilderness stretches of the Canadian northland, lead dogs are more precious than gold, for even though the wheel dog



be lazy, or some of the rest of the team be lacking of brain, all such handicaps will be offset when the team strains at the traces behind a trained, experienced, and thinking leader.

Should you chance to travel among the Eskimos and Indians of the Hudson Bay district, you might purchase ordinary train dogs for from two and a half to ten dollars in trade, not money; which means so many pounds of tobacco, flour, bacon, tea, or perhaps rounds of ammunition. But to buy a leader! That is a task! The native, especially the Eskimo, may be poor, may be even hungry, but he will seldom part with this member of his team. If he does, it is only for some very precious thing of the white man's, such as a rifle—and it must be a good one.

There is good reason for this. Such a wise animal, like the before-mentioned musician, besides being the result of careful selection, is the product of months of pains-taking training, begun while the dog still moved with infantile canine roll. It has probably been selected from out of a dozen litters, for of only the finest stock are lead dogs made. Theirs is the keenest mind, the one most susceptible to impressions, the one which learns and stores away the lore of the trail. Too, leaders are more powerful of build, faster of movement, quicker with deadly slashing bite than the rest of the team, enabling them to keep in subjection those they lead. Thus a lead dog in the Canadian northland is above all things most valued by the men dwelling therein.

This the members of the first mounted police force to take up residence in the Hudson Bay region in 1903 learned upon their arrival. But after some little time, by cajolery and high prices, they managed to secure from the Indians and Eskimos sufficient dogs for their needs. Of the two detachments that settled in 1903, the half dozen men comprising that at Fort Churchill were more fortunate than their companions in having, to begin with, a lead dog named Mike, which the commandant had picked up on the Labrador coast during the voyage to these regions.

Mike was a three-year-old dog, strong of frame, a Labrador husky. Yet, though all the physical characteristics of wolfish ancestors showed in his make-up, Mike was strangely different from the usual suspicious, treacherous, snapping train dog. Somewhere, far back, yet making itself felt through many generations of his family tree, a strain of finer blood had been infused by some "outside" dog, fine product of highest civilization. It showed in Mike in his liking for human companionship; in his permitting himself to be petted by men of the post, actions diametrically opposed to true husky nature.

In spite of all these things, Mike was still a husky when among his kind. He fought and brought into subjection the six other dogs of the team which the police succeeded in buying from the natives. Mike was a born leader, both physically and mentally. From that day the early puppyhood when his Eskimo owner had placed a miniature harness upon him and tied one end of the single trace of this to a firmly driven stake out upon the Arctic tundra, it had been instinct in Mike to serve. Too, like all well-trained sleigh dogs, he had had it drilled into him not to bite through the trace. This training is a fine art with the aborigines of the Hudson Bay and Labrador districts.

When Mike was a few weeks old he was fitted with a miniature harness much like the shoulder braces sometimes worn by round-shouldered men. The end of the harness came to about the middle of his back. Here a single trace—the Eskimo uses only one—extended from it. Thus rigged out, and with one end tied to a peg driven out upon the tundra, Mike's training began.

With short legs supporting shambling body fat and furry, his puppy ambition to see the world took form in the beginning of a journey. But this was sadly cut short. With a sharp jerk the trace drew tight when he reached the end of its tether. Instinct bade him pull. Pudgy legs dug in, his every nerve and sinew strained to pull himself free. For several minutes he struggled, pulling from every angle, without avail. Mike was of the wolf dog breed; in his yet immature brain there still lurked some of the instinctive, age-old wisdom of his kind. His strength exhausted, cunning came to his aid. A still, small voice within whispered sage counsel. "Why, you stupid fellow, what are you straining so hard for? That thing which holds you is strong only when you pull against it. Where are your sharp little teeth?"

So cunning spoke. Mike set back. Out of his funny little eyes he surveyed the thong appraisingly. Then his mouth opened, the baby fangs closed upon it.

But what was this? With a yelp the puppy let go, for descending upon him came a whiplash in the hands of his Eskimo master. The wise trainer had been watching. As long as the pup tugged he had made no move, but at the first attempt to cut the trace he was upon his canine pupil, meeting out harsh punishment.

In the days that followed, when Mike spent hours pegged out upon the tundra, many things were impinged upon his slowly developing mentality. He came to know that it was good to tug upon the trace—good at least in that it brought no punishment. And always with the biting of his trace came a beating, so slowly, but irrevocably, did his mind associate pain with this action, until he no longer attempted it. In the years to come the memory of this early training remained, causing him always to strain at the trace.

One thing that Mike in his superior wisdom did learn was how to throw himself out of his harness. The Eskimo, using one trace on each dog, fastens the end to a main toggle on the sleigh. In this way the team, when in motion, spread out fanwise, each one exerting his strength individually upon his own trace. Of these traces the leader's is of course the longest, allowing him first position. This method of driving permitted Mike to put into practice his trick of getting out of the harness. Running at full speed, he would suddenly diverge sharply to one side and come to a dead stop. The rest of the team, sweeping forward, naturally carried the end of his trace over his back and exerted pressure on the collar, when Mike, by a peculiar twisting of neck and body, was able to free himself. He had learned this trick long before he came to Fort Churchill to serve the mounted police. He did it only on rare occasions when seized by some suddenly come whim, and not often enough to count against his value as a leader. So the men, because of their

fondness for him, came to allow him these occasional lapses from duty.

II.

Inspector Rodney, officer commanding Fort Churchill mounted police detachment, sat in his office looking out over the frozen expanse of desolation stretching away from the shore of the bay to the tree line beyond. It was a fair and windless day. The inspector, noting this, decided upon a couple of days' hunting. Following the thought, he arose and went in search of Dr. Mortimer, the police surgeon. In an hour the sled was loaded. As they were about to depart Sergeant Nicklin, second in command, accompanied by the rest of the detachment, came in with the other dog team drawing a load of firewood. Seeing the party about to depart, Nicklin came forward, enquiringly. A short time previously he had gone hunting with the doctor as companion, upon which occasion he had noticed that the doctor was one of those unfortunate persons utterly lacking in the sense of orientation. Inspector Rodney he knew was also a poor man in the wilderness. With this in mind, Nicklin, much experienced in woodcraft and travelling in Arctic regions, ventured to suggest, "Better take a native with you," knowing that with an Eskimo along the men stood no chance of becoming lost.

But Rodney, inexperienced though he was to wilderness ways, was an egotistical autocrat. Considering the sergeant's advice in the light of presumption on the part of an inferior officer, he did not deign to answer. He merely called loudly, "Duet—sizz," to the dogs the Eskimo word for starting.

It was the intention of the hunters to make camp where the caribou usually passed, a point some twenty miles from the post. The going being heavy, both men travelled ahead, breaking trail for the dogs with their snowshoes. Thus moving in front, they covered some ten miles before they noticed that their tent and provisions had slipped from the sleigh, badly loaded by the inexperienced doctor. It was already two o'clock in the afternoon in a region where darkness came at four. Not knowing how far back the lost articles might be, they decided to unload what they had. This done, the inspector proceeded to make camp, while the doctor turned the dogs and started back to recover the tent and grub.

Presently the darkness began to fall with an earliness unusual even for this northerly point. Now and then, as they ran, the dogs whined apprehensively, knowing with the prescience of wilderness creatures of the coming blizzard. Thinking they were homeward bound, Mike, wise old leader that he was, quickened his lope to a gallop, and the seven dogs settled down to the rhythmically swinging, mile-devouring stride of the running wolf pack.

Quickly the lost dunnage came into view along the trail. As the sleigh reached it, the doctor called "A-aaaaa," and, obedient to the Eskimo command, the team halted. Swinging the load upon the sleigh, the man started to turn the team. As he did so a faint little wind came sighing through the trees, stirring

the snow and setting into motion the silent evergreens. Hearing it and with the fear of the blizzard in his heart, Mike balked, whined wistfully, and turned once more in the direction of the fort. Mortimer swung his whip. The seven dogs cringed under its biting sting. Always had they bent to the will of man, to the tune of this snapping scourge that sent burning pain even through their thick hides. Now, reluctantly, the dogs turned away from the haven of the post; with dragging steps they began back-tracking into the face of the coming storm. Again the advance guard of the blizzard came snooping down the aisle of dying day, a long moaning note that hurled little flurries of snow from overburdened branches and sent the stunted pines to whispering. The sky bowl crept closer to earth, seeming almost to hug the swaying tops of the evergreens creaking warningly in agitated air as yet but a breeze. Then the mother of all winds, nurtured and strong from the frozen desolation that lies forever about the apex of the pole, sent forth her battalion on battalion of icy blasts. Sweeping for endless miles across the frozen tundra, the wind leaped upon the tree line and the moving man and dogs. The snow, a moment ago serenely still, became all in an instant a flying, chaotic mass. With startling suddenness the wind increased from a ten-mile breeze to a twenty-mile blow, then thirty, then forty, and faster and faster till it drove along a mile-a-minute gale. Under the pressure of the wind, the snow leaped from bank and bush and barren stretch, an ever thickening mass, rotating and resistless it moved, obliterating all the visible world. The dogs cowered and would have lain down and curled up in the snow until the storm had spent itself, but with curse and lash the doctor drove them on.

Suddenly the wind ceased blowing against them. It came from every direction. Wind met wind and shrieked and roared and threw the snow now in the man's face, now down his neck. With the wind no longer coming from one direction, which had assured him of the correctness of his movements, the doctor became bewildered. Riding on

Continued on Page 30



The Radio on the Farm



A Late Winter Sunset on the Prairie

TRULY the dream of yesterday is the accepted reality of today. We have scarcely recovered from our surprise at the coming of the automobile, then the airplane, when an equally marvellous achievement of science—the radio, demonstrates how rapidly and in how many ways man is winning dominion over space.

Quite a number of adults today can remember a few of the old folks of half a generation ago, who declared, when their friends tried to entice them to step into an automobile and take their first ride in it, that they would never "set foot inside that new fangled contraption" as long as they lived. Many of those same old people lived to see the day when they were persuaded to ride in autos, yes, even to drive them. They sat in comfort and in peace of mind in those swiftly-moving vehicles, and were whisked along at a rate of speed they never dreamed they would travel except on a train. In one day they made a journey which in pioneer days it took them weeks to make. The son of the man, who gazed in astonishment at the appearance of the first automobile to make its appearance in the neighboring town or village, has today a son or daughter who is quite willing to explain to interested listeners the mysteries and wonders of the radio. If the listener has not kept in touch with recent developments in science he might think that his informant is talking in a language unknown to himself. Such unfamiliar terms to the uninitiated as: wave length, aerial, amplification factor, hook-up, rheostats and potentiometers, are used with a familiarity, which to say the least is a bit bewildering.

Has Come to Stay

The radio has come to stay. Possibly no other invention of modern day science will mean so much to life in rural communities, especially where distances between large centres of population is great and where many must of necessity live far from the culture, the educational and social advantages of those large centres. The family in the farm house may now sit quietly at home on a cold winter's evening and enjoy lectures, concerts and public speeches given by the best talent that is to be procured. They are assured of good programs if they have a receiving set which is capable of picking up the

The Air is Full of a Number of Things for Our Entertainment That Are To Be Had for the Taking---

By Amy J. Roe

various broadcasting stations scattered over Canada and the United States.

Just recently a letter from a country reader friend, in Manitoba, reached the editorial desk of The Guide. The writer of the letter is fully convinced that the radio serves a real need in rural life. "How many people," he asked, "from either town or country have heard President Coolidge, or the late ex-president Woodrow Wilson give an address? We have, and that without stirring out of a room in our own home. There is no reason why every farmer in Western Canada who has a radio might not do as we are doing. We have had lectures, concerts, addresses by able men that alone were worth the price of the receiving set. I firmly expect to see the time when every farm house will be equipped with a radio set the same as today it has the telephone. If a man does not want to pay for an expensive set a good serviceable set can be made by the average handy boy after a little study. We have a simple tube set that reaches over most of the United States and Canada."

From a man who has lived for 40 years on a farm near Gainsboro, Saskatchewan, came another letter telling from experience the value of the radio. "The radio supplies a long felt want on the farm—it helps to banish isolation. We have an aerial 100 feet in length and pick up practically all the broadcasting stations on the North American continent."

"What stations have you got in touch with?" asked the writer of this article, of a young farmer from southwestern Manitoba, who has had a radio set in his home for the last two months. He answered by giving a long list of well known centres, 60 stations in all, from 46 different cities. He is busy experimenting with a comparatively cheap set, which he claims is so simple that any boy could make and which would not cost more than \$65 when complete. To give some idea of large territory from which he was able to draw entertainment, here are just a few of the cities he mentioned: Chicago, Los Angeles, Edmonton, Calgary,

Regina, Winnipeg, Ames, Washington, New York, Boston, Denver, Detroit, Buffalo, St. Louis. Taking into consideration the fact that there is fairly strong competition between the cities broadcasting to surpass each other with the quality of the entertainment supplied over the radio it is not hard to believe that the owner of such a receiving set would spend some very enjoyable evenings "listening-in."

Variety of Entertainment

Someone has said that "The radio demonstrates the one well known exception where the public gets something for nothing, and the best of its kind at that." Certainly the air, in these days, carries a variety of entertainment, that is to be had for the taking. Each broadcasting station, according to government regulations, uses a different wave length, so the radio fan may pick and chose the type of entertainment he wishes. If he is looking for something educational he can tune in on the lecture of a university professor in some distant city, if he is seeking concert music there is plenty of it supplied from a large number of stations.

On Sunday, the farmer and his family can listen in to the church service of a neighboring city. They can hear the sermon and hear the choir and congregation sing. That is something that makes a very strong appeal to those who live in outlying districts where it is impossible to have church services of any kind during the winter months.

If the farmer is selling grain or livestock he has the satisfaction of getting the last minute prices over the radio every day at noon. That will help him to judge the best time to put his farm produce on the market. He can listen-in every Friday afternoon at one o'clock in the afternoon or every Thursday evening at eight, to a lecture by one of the professors of the Manitoba Agricultural College, or to a professor from the University of Saskatchewan, on some phase of agriculture. He can thus get information that will be a great assistance to him in his operations on the farm.

If there is a member of the family

who is of a studious turn of mind and wishes to better his education he can make good use of the radio. The Manitoba broadcasting station which is operated by the Manitoba telephone system has made a very progressive step and has been carrying on for nearly a year now a regular university lecture every Friday evening. These lectures have covered a wide range of subjects from architecture to zoology. About a week ago another step in the same direction was made and now every Monday afternoon a lecture is given by a university professor. The course selected first was French. It is not within the bounds of possibility to dream for the future of students in the country studying university subjects at home and getting lectures from the best teachers in the land, over the radio.

Speeches of Prominent Men

When David Lloyd George spoke in Winnipeg, the most westerly point reached on his recent visit to Canada, a large "invisible audience" listened in to the speech of the noted Englishman. Many churches, halls and private homes had amplifiers installed and large crowds of people were able to hear from the one receiving set. When Angus Sapiro, the Californian co-operative grain marketing expert debated with Dr. Magill, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, at Saskatoon, recently, again when Mr. Sapiro spoke to a large crowd that filled Winnipeg's largest public hall that invisible audience scattered all over Western Canada and the United States listened from Welwyn Saskatchewan came a letter telling of the Winnipeg meeting. It was written by a man who has a radio set installed in his home, and on the afternoon of that day had invited a number of friends in to listen to Mr. Sapiro's lecture. "We hear every word plainly. I consider Mr. Sapiro one of the best speakers we have ever heard over the radio. We used a loud speaker and we all heard his speech distinctly."

To be able to hear speeches from public men representing all shades of political opinion, to be able to hear some of the leading financiers of the North American Continent speak on the business they have built up, to hear social workers and leading medical men lecture is surely education of the right type.

Continued on Page 33

Saskatchewan's Woman Explorer

TEN years ago how many people had heard of the wealth lying under the ground in southern Saskatchewan? Few, to be sure.

About that time surveyors reported the presence of valuable clays but had neither time nor equipment to determine the qualities and extent of the deposits. Then came the world war and the consequent diversion of expert knowledge from peaceful pursuits to those of war.

Even though the huge conflict overshadowed everything else, the news of Saskatchewan's dormant wealth spread from one person to another. Adventurous spirits went so far as to erect factories, some of which are still operating, while others met a disastrous end. Just about then, the romantic figure of Miss Helen Pachal appeared on the horizon. While teaching in Regina she heard the various reports that were floating around and became intensely interested in the situation.

Now, in order that you may understand why this news had a fascination for Miss Pachal, let me take you back a few years.

Essentially a westerner, Miss Pachal spent the early part of her life in Winnipeg, later going with her parents to their ranch in Saskatchewan. Here it was that she became thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties of pioneer life as well as with its freedom. In discussing her girlhood, Miss Pachal explained how she "had to go away to school because there was none close at hand. I used to think nothing of walking 12 miles home on Fridays," she continued. "Little did this hardy prairie daughter dream what excellent training this was for her future wanderings and explorations."

Later she went further afield to secure more advanced instruction. Like every wise person, Miss Pachal had a hobby, and hers happened to be the study of china. Owing to her ability to speak more than one language, she learned a good deal from New Canadians conversant with methods used in famous European potteries. From every other available source she added to her store of information.

Even though she amassed a large fund of knowledge, Miss Pachal longed for still more, so she applied for admission as a student in the New York State University. However, the department she wished to enter kept its doors closed to women, even of American birth. Eventually, through quiet persistence, she, a British subject, was permitted to study ceramics, which by the way is the science and art of pottery making. The word is pronounced ser-am-iks with the accent on the second syllable.

The News Spreads

In the course of time after becoming fully equipped with professional ceramic knowledge, this enterprising young woman went into the china business, sometime later returning to teach in the land of her birth. One day as she worked with pottery molds in Regina, stray remarks about the clays in the south of the province made her pause and think. After making further enquiries about these deposits she determined to explore them herself.

I think most of us would hesitate to attempt such an undertaking alone and on foot, but fortified with expert knowledge and a thorough acquaintance with

Expert Ceramist Discovers Valuable Clays---Long and Persistent Search Reveals Possibilities for the Future---By Margaret M. Speechly

prairie life, it had no terrors for this enterprising explorer. Garbed in a prospector's outfit she set out on her unusual quest full of hope. In describing her experiences, Miss Pachal said: "When going a long distance I often had to take supplies with me, but otherwise I had my meals anywhere I could get them. At night I slept in farm houses, in granaries and sometimes out in the open. Getting up with the sun I commenced work early and continued my journeyings until dark. During the several summers I was examining Saskatchewan clays it was necessary for me to walk thousands of miles back and forth across the bare prairie under the scorching sun. As I went along I took pains to make notes on the formation of the land from the standpoint of a ceramist, and was able

were clays will never make dinner sets," she explained, "so I kept on searching for something better. It was not an easy job to locate a deposit containing china clays, because the formation of the earth's surface in that part of the country is very peculiar. Owing to disturbances underneath, during the past millions of years and to the action of glaciers, the outer crust of the earth has become considerably changed. Instead of being reasonably regular a person never knows how far she will have to dig down. Although I felt all along that there must be some good china clay in Saskatchewan, I labored for quite a time and walked great distances before finding the right materials."

China Clays at Last

There came an eventful day, however,

when this untiring explorer did discover the thing she had searched for so long and faithfully but even when she had made various tests on the spot, she could not be sure whether it was a real "find" or not. The only way of determining the quality of the clays was to put them through a number of ceramic tests, so Miss

fact that their china clays are a few million years too young.

Clays of Right Age

"The Saskatchewan china clays have the advantage of being of the right age," Miss Pachal continued. "They also possess the much-sought-after ivory tint, and the quality of translucency or partial transparency, a combination hard to find. They resemble very largely the world-famous clays dug from the pit of Beleck in Ireland, which was severely damaged during the recent political disturbances. Our clays are unusual in that they are 'self-contained'. This means that they possess all the necessary ingredients and require no additions. Even in Europe there are very few self-contained clays, so the large potteries have to import the missing substances from Norway and elsewhere. The glaze for china can also be found within our own borders, as there are plentiful supplies in the region of the Lake of the Woods. In addition, tests have shown that our Saskatchewan china clays vitrify easily, shrink evenly with the least possible warp and their tensile strength is excellent."

While discussing the commercial possibilities, Miss Pachal said, "It has been proved beyond doubt that with the proper machinery and other modern equipment, fine china similar to Limoges or other famous wares can be produced from Saskatchewan china clays. These well-known types of china do not refer to any particular clays, but to the formula used by the potteries of Limoges or of England. In Canada last year we imported from other countries no less than \$9,000,000 worth of china. I know we can make our own when this industry is developed as there is

sufficient clay to last for generations. Then, beside supplying our own needs, we shall probably find a good customer in Australia, who would rather purchase from us than from the orientals."

Difficulties in the Way

When Miss Pachal was satisfied that the clays she discovered were really suitable for china-making she set to work to show what

could be done with them. The main difficulty was the lack of equipment, but she managed to rent an empty factory, though even this was far from ideal because it was not built for china making. Nothing daunted, however, she worked from early morning till late at night making vases, bulb bowls, cups and saucers, teapots, ornaments, and many other things, besides training workers at the same time. Eventually she had ready for the public an exhibit consisting of hundreds of articles. These pieces, some of which you see in the illustration, will in the future be very valuable due to the fact that they were the first to be made from Saskatchewan clays. Miss Pachal is offering these for sale at very low prices so that westerners may be able to secure some of the first pieces for themselves.

Miss Pachal was invited to give demonstrations of pottery-making at the recent Exposition of Western Farm Products in Winnipeg, at which large crowds were attracted to her booth. She has also been requested by the Dominion government to demonstrate at the British Empire Exhibition to be held this summer at Wembley, near London, England.

In this article it is impossible to fully describe Miss Pachal's experiences but it is hoped that it may arouse interest in the future of ceramics in the West.



Miss Pachal at work with her china moulds. Articles of different types made from Saskatchewan's china clays can be seen in the background.



This shows what can be done with very limited equipment. When up-to-date machinery is installed, still finer china will be produced.

to definitely inform the government that there were, as reported, extensive deposits of clays suitable for making stoneware (crocks, etc.) I collected a large number of samples and in the winter examined them for the government. Later I was asked to go to New York to make further tests upon them. The results of these investigations also proved that the clays in the south of the province are of great value."

Varied Uses For Clays

In a recent report Professor Worcester, of the University of Saskatchewan, states that many of the clays can, either wholly or in part, be used for manufacturing white ware, granite ware, electric porcelain, sanitary ware (bathroom fixtures), wall and floor tile, yellow ware, stoneware, sewer pipe, hollow ware, terra cotta, roofing tile, locomotive tile, stove linings, fireproofing, fire bricks and shapes. Surely with such wealth as this at our very doors the future of the pottery industry has unlimited possibilities.

On enquiring how she secured samples, Miss Pachal told me that she "carried a pick and an augur for boring down to the necessary depth. Sometimes I had to blast with dynamite, and on one occasion had to shovel 125 tons of earth in order to get the clay I wanted."

The whole time that Miss Pachal was traversing the southern part of the province her experienced eyes were looking out for materials suitable for making fine china. "You know, stone-

Pachal, with a great deal of labor, shipped many samples to the nearest factory, which was some distance away.

The work so far had been tremendous but in reality it had only begun, for with very limited equipment at her disposal the experiments took months of practically endless toil. Fired with enthusiasm she tackled the job and succeeded in proving to her own satisfaction that the clays were suitable for making china. Then she sent samples to experts who had modern equipment at hand, and received reports saying that the clays possessed unusual qualities. In addition a famous British firm investigated the deposit and confirmed all other statements concerning the clays.

Knowing comparatively little about china clays, I asked this enthusiastic ceramist for a few details. "A china clay deposit," she explained, "was originally a granite rock, which during millions of years has gradually cooled and has become compressed until it was no longer granite but china clay. The change was very gradual during the ages, but it was none the less complete. The size of the deposit depends entirely upon the extent of the original rock which accounts for one being quite small and another several acres in size. The age of the clay or the number of millions of years that it has been changing has a lot to do with its quality. You know how brittle Japanese wares are? Well, that is due to the

"farming in California"

Here's a booklet you will want to read from cover to cover. California farming means comfortable living while you make your success. It means happy environment, greater reward, cooperative marketing, more cash, larger profits. California's kindly climate and agricultural successes vitally affect the lives of her farmers. They will affect you—your family—your viewpoint—your outlook on life. Send for any or all of these free booklets.

1. Farming in California
2. Deciduous Fruit Growing in California
3. Pure Bred Stock Raising in California
4. Dairying in California
5. Poultry Raising in California

Written by authorities—published by Californians Inc., a non-profit organization interested in sound development of the state. We have nothing to sell.

CALIFORNIANS Inc.

San Francisco, 140 Montgomery St., Room 929

Please send me booklets checked

1 2 3 4 5

Name _____

Address _____

\$24.95 American CREAM SEPARATOR

Send On Trial. Well made, perfect skimming separator. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows large capacity, easy running New L.S. Model. Get our easy

Monthly Payment Plan

and handsome free catalog. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether dairy is large or small, write today to

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 6210 Bainbridge, N.Y.

Cream Producers

If You Are Located in Southern Alberta, Patronize

Crystal Dairy Creameries

LETHBRIDGE AND MEDICINE HAT

PLEASE NOTE.—Cream shipments are not handled at Calgary plant as advertised in The Guide, March 5, 1924.

WANTED—Man With a Car

To sell and install the Shinn System of Lightning protection. Easy to apply and renders any building absolutely safe from Lightning damage. Easy to take orders. Experience not necessary. Pleasant work. Liberal commission paid and a man who will reasonably apply himself can easily make from

\$250 to \$500 a Month

Some of our representatives make much more. The Shinn System is recognized and approved by Fire Insurance Companies, Underwriters' Laboratories and electrical experts as complete protection. Thousands of buildings already protected, including Canadian Government Buildings. Established for 24 years. Applicant should own car and be able to finance small purchases of material. Write at once for full information.

SHINN MFG. CO. of Canada, Ltd.
Guelph, Ont., Canada

HOMESWORK

We require parties to knit men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamp and addressed envelope for information.

THE CANADIAN WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTING CO., ORILLIA, ONT.

Edge-Holding Saws
Fast-Easy-Cutting

SIMONDS SAWS

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD.

MONTREAL
VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B.

1-24

The Best Social Evening

First Prize Letter

THE occasion of the most popular social evening we have had for years arose out of a spirit of rivalry. The Ladies' Aid had just concluded their special concert, and admittedly, it was a great success. They had done it all by themselves, and that fact led some of the foremost spirits of our baseball club to wager they could excel the ladies. We thought of our splendid supper and said that would be where the boys would meet their Waterloo.

The boys called a meeting, chose committees to arrange program, advertising and accommodation and supper. It had to be the best concert ever, not a lady in the game at all, and it was at once the talk of the community.

The boys chose two dialogues that called for six women and the most debonair of the young men had to learn to impersonate the fair sex. Songs, drills, a complete negro band of minstrels, were got up to perfection. All rehearsals, getting up the costumes, were done by men alone, and one of the big jokes of the evening was guessing who were impersonating the lady characters. Two papers, humorous and educational, entitled, *The Emancipation of Man, and Economically Speaking, Are Women Essential?* were exceedingly popular. Sixteen young men who had never before been on the platform, figured in one dialogue. It was a Breach of Promise case, and so well was it done that they were invited to repeat it at adjoining centres.

A hat-trimming contest was more mirth provoking than the boys ever dreamed possible, but the ladies candidly gave them credit and reserved judgment till it came time to serve supper. We don't know to this day the exact source or origin of the appetizing cakes, pies, delicious deserts, ices, that the boys served up to the bewildered crowd. We knew we had a few good cooks of the male persuasion, but not a word could the ladies learn as to who made any particular cake. Enough that it was a supper that surpassed anything we ever had, and served in faultless style. One amusing event was the passing around of a special cake among the ladies with the usual charms, button, ring, thimble and nickel. The fate of the recipient of each being recorded on the school blackboard. In another cake a charm was hidden and ten cents charged for a guess as to what it was, the winner taking the cake. This was a money-maker and a new idea for the ladies.

We often talk of this concert and that, but everyone is agreed that the baseball boys put on the best social evening ever known in our community.

—Thos. W. Wood, Cordova, Man.

A Ghostly Affair

Second Prize Letter

IN this community of Pilot Mound, although we have had many enjoyable social events during the last few months, I think that by far the best social evening was spent on Hallowe'en, under the auspices of our local Women's Institute, in the Foresters Hall, it being the place where dances, plays or any social affairs on a large scale are held.

This social was discussed by the September meeting of the Women's Institute, and it was decided that a program would be prepared and carried out by some of the members, the object being that of raising money for the rest-room fund.

Talk was in the air of buying a new rest room and to do so funds were as badly needed as the rest room. So committees were appointed, and work of a different nature allotted to each

In January, The Guide announced a contest, offering prizes to its readers for the best letters on: Our Best Social Evening. The response was very gratifying. The judges have awarded the prizes and the prize-winning letters are published on this page. More of the letters in this contest will be published later as many of them are extremely interesting and will afford many novel ideas for programs suitable for entertainments for rural communities. Although this contest is closed anyone who wishes may write The Guide a letter describing a successful social evening which has been held in any community. It is a good idea to let others know that you are very much alive and having some good times occasionally.

The judges are still at work upon the other contests: *How We Spent Christmas; The Best Money-Making Event We Have Had, and How We Put On a Play.* Winners of prizes in these last three contests will be notified by letter as the winning letters may not be published till later in the year.

one, with orders to begin operations as soon as possible. The members who had been chosen to take part in the entertainment program got busy right away, had practices a few times weekly and rehearsals at the homes of the different members. Most enjoyable times were spent at these practices, especially when driving by car to the homes of the country members who were taking part.

Hallowe'en came, and the hall was all appropriately decorated for the occasion, the decorations being most fitting for such a night, and spoke well of the work done by the decoration committee. Great credit was due the members of it for the time given and manner in which they had carried out their scheme of yellow and black.

Instead of entering in the usual manner, people were told to "go through the basement." There one encountered all kinds of ghosts and spooky creatures, making fantastic figures in the dim glow which the lights gave out that night—which also seemed to fall in with the Hallowe'en spirit and only burned dimly.

When we arrived at the main floor of the hall, after successfully emerging from the underground passage where ghosts and phantoms held sway, we were greeted by more spooks or witches, who demanded our entrance fee. This being given we were at liberty to roam around the hall and try if we could to pick out our friends who were dressed in their various costumes of witches, ghosts, black cats, and such creatures as haunt places on Hallowe'en. Sometimes we were successful!

However, we roamed around and discovered, hidden among the decorations, a candy stall, which was presided over by a ghost, who was assisted by a sprightly elf. Their wares were most temptingly displayed and were quickly and profitably disposed of. Another discovery was a booth in which sat a clever witch who told anyone who cared to know their fortunes and misfortunes. She attracted a large number of the crowd which had now assembled, and some of the male sex, especially, derived great benefit from her predictions.

A few games were being played by children and adults when a notice was given that the program was about to commence. An opening chorus entitled, *Mark the Merry Elves*, was then sung by a group of ladies. After that a ghost story was read by one of the members, and while she was reading ghosts performed in the background, and a ukelele was being played behind the scenes, making the story appear very realistic.

The Witch Scene from Macbeth was then performed in such a good style that it was proclaimed the best feature of the whole evening's performance. The witches were suitably attired to act their parts, and the stage fittingly arranged. A cauldron had been procured for the occasion and each witch in turn donated to its contents, crooning the while, in weird and doleful sounds.

At the close of this scene a quartette of witches ably sang *The House Was Haunted*. Then came an important feature of the evening—the lunch—which was served in cafeteria style, but before partaking of it, a group of ladies gave an invitation to all present

by singing *Cut Yourself a Piece of Cake*.

Needless to say, everyone did justice to the pies and other dainties that had been donated by the members of the Institute. When lunch was over and it was discovered that the rest room fund would benefit by over a hundred dollars from the night's performance, I can

safely say that it brought to a close Our Best Social Evening.—Mrs. J. W. Walton, Pilot Mound, Man.

In An Old-Fashioned Way

Third Prize Letter

THE best social evening we have had for many a day was the party we gave for the grandfathers and grandmothers of our vicinity. Times have been hard this year and many have been the worries of the older people who have to back up the younger ones, and we feel that a good social event loosens up the tightened strings and makes us happy again. Accordingly, on the 26th of January, invitations to the grandparents were sent out which read like this:

Ye Grandfathers and Grandmas Party

Ye are hereby desired to journey hither at eventide on ye twentieth of ye present month at ye twentieth hour, to make merry in ye olde-fashioned waye. Attire yourselves in your most olde-fashioned garbe and leave your cares behind ye.

At the appointed hour of the day selected they came in bob-sleighs, having much sport on the way. The men were arrayed in high boots, high collars, long coats, etc., carrying clay pipes and canes. The women were dressed, some as old-fashioned old women and some as old-fashioned young women. Caps and shawls, and long skirts, and hair done in various ways, were the rule. After many jokes and much laughter over the appearance each of the other, we played old-fashioned games like Jacob and Rachel, Dollar Dollar, and Proverbs. The old Jacobs and Rachels skipped around like young deer and the house fairly rang with laughter. Never before have I seen old faces take on youth and joy as they did that night. Lunch was served by our school teacher and her friend, around a long table. Many were the jokes, stories and toasts that were given, and if laughter is a good sauce, then no one had indigestion that night. All declared they had enjoyed the best time in many a day, and I am sure that cares were so completely thrown off that they will not be so burdensome again.—Mrs. C. L. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.

A "Hand" Social

OUR country is new—the neighbors are few and far between—and the most of us are in poor pecuniary circumstances. However, there is the usual schoolhouse and the primitive desire to enjoy some sociability. For "neither water, fire, nor the air we breathe, is more necessary to us than friendship."

We have no organization by way of community clubs, but a friendly understanding exists, and when we gather at one another's homes or in the schoolhouse there is a mutual fellowship of goodwill and all join in helping one another to have a pleasant time.

As a rule we serve lunch. The difficulty hitherto has been in obtaining the cups, spoons and plates. Some of the kind friends would neglect to enclose utensils in their baskets—others didn't care about it because several pieces were broken last time—and then for those who had brought dishes it was always a chore seeking one's belongings amid the lunch debris, and generally, whilst the little one cry at going home time.

Then, too, we had difficulty in

Continued on Page 28

When Mother Acts as Nurse

Watchfulness Necessary—Taking Temperature and Pulse—Care in Giving Medicine—By Margaret M. Speechly

W HERE is the homemaker who, at one time or another, is not called upon to care for somebody who is sick? It may only be a digestive upset that is responsible for the trouble, or it might be the "flu" or the measles, but in any case a home nurse has to use skill in bringing comfort to the unfortunate person. Watchfulness is necessary, especially with children who may be fretful without a mother realizing that they are "running a temperature." On the other hand, over-anxiety must be avoided, for there is nothing which so successfully destroys the peace of a household than a fussy person. One well-known doctor maintains that "very often a baby's worst enemy is his mother," who in worrying about little things makes herself and the baby miserable.

Much trouble and suffering is saved when a watchful home nurse puts a person to bed in time. Anyone with a heavy cold gets rid of it more quickly if he keeps warm in bed, where there is less danger of taking chills. Fetching wood or water or going to outside toilets only helps to prolong colds and runs the risk of lowering the resistance of the body so that pneumonia or other diseases may develop. A careful home nurse will see that these chances are not taken.

Get a Thermometer

The judicious use of a clinical thermometer is of great use in "catching things in time." If Mary is flushed and irritable there is a reason. If she is just plain cranky the thermometer will prove that she is not ill, while if she is "starting with something" it will give the warning that she should be popped into bed at once. No home should ever be without a thermometer, for it not only calms fears but may save much suffering and money as well. If you have not got one on hand, do not delay making the investment of a dollar or slightly more. When once you have this precious thing keep it in its case, away from children, or it will be sure to get broken.

Before taking the temperature, hold it in the right hand at the end—never by the bulb—and see that the mercury is at least two degrees below normal (98.6 degrees Fahr.). The usual method followed by doctors is to shake it down with a sharp motion of the wrist, taking care not to knock it against anything. Another way is to strike the right hand on the clenched fist of the left. When once it is safely below normal let the patient hold it under his tongue, with lips closed, for at least two minutes. When youngsters are learning how to do this they should be warned not to bite the thermometer. It is best with very small children to place it in the armpit, holding the arm down so that the thermometer cannot slip. Three minutes are not too long for this.

Keep the Patient in Bed

It is a wise precaution to put anyone to bed whose temperature is 100 degrees or over. Of course a few people naturally have a temperature below normal, while others register above 98.6, so in order to avoid scares it is well to find out whether you have anyone in the family who differs from the average. In the case of illness, remember that the temperature is lower in the morning than in the evening. Therefore no one should be allowed to get up for at least 24 hours after the temperature is normal, counting from 4 p.m.

After each time a thermometer is used it should be washed in a solution of boracic acid and cold water—warm or hot water makes the mercury run up

the tube so that it is hard to shake down. Rinse in cold water. If the temperature must be taken frequently, keep it in a glass holding boracic solution. A clean piece of absorbant cotton in the bottom will protect the bulb from damage. It is always a good plan to jot down each "reading" in a note-book, so that you can give the doctor the necessary details if he is called. Also write down all his directions in case you forget them after he leaves. If the temperature is high do not let the patient detect any alarm on your part, and if she is nervous do not tell her how much it is, but try to avoid answering questions.

Another thing a home nurse should be able to do accurately is to take the pulse rate. By placing the first three fingers of the right hand on the left wrist, just below the thumb, you will detect the throbbing of an artery. Never use the thumb for this, because it also has a little throb of its own that will confuse you. In some wrists the artery is deeper and so cannot be felt, in which case the other arm should be tried. A normal adult has a pulse rate of 72 beats each minute, but as people sometimes differ

there may be a slight variation. A baby's pulse may run slightly over 100, while a child of eight to ten years may reach 80 or 90. The pulse, which indicates the rate at which the heart is beating, is influenced by exercise, excitement, shock and fevers. Use a watch when taking

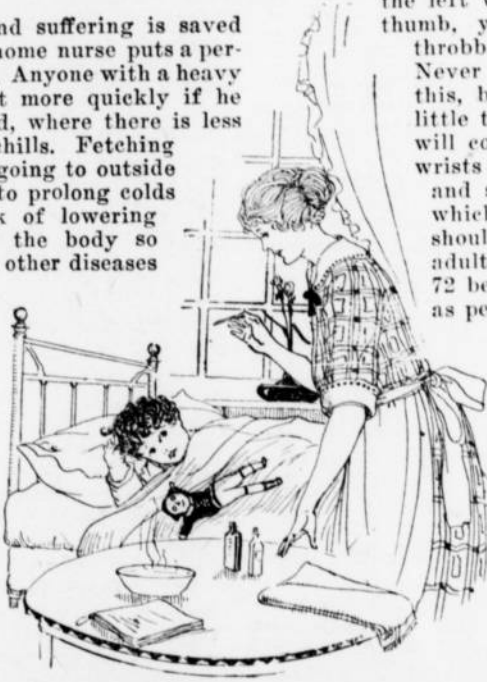
it and count the number of beats in a minute. Write it down before you forget.

One thing that a home nurse should insist upon is sufficient ventilation. Healthy people need fresh air badly enough, but those who are sick need it still more. Of course there should be no draughts, but there must be a good circulation of fresh air. Warmth is also essential, but care should be taken to avoid overloading the patient with heavy quilts. Light woolen blankets and a comforter are usually sufficient to prevent him from feeling cold. Too many clothes produce heavy perspiration that may cause a chill. A hot water bag often brings comfort, so no home should be without one.

Cleanliness Important

Sufficient attention should be given to cleanliness when a person is ill. Before each meal the hands need washing while before breakfast the face should be done as well. The regular sponge bath is not given for an hour or so after breakfast, or until such time as you think the room is warm enough. One of the best ways of inducing sleep and comfort is to give a warm sponge when the patient is restless and flushed. If only a part of the body is washed at a time there will be little danger of chilling provided the room is warm. Many a time combing a patient's hair helps to soothe her. In cases where the patient will be in bed for weeks it is always better to cut the hair than to tire her keeping it in good shape.

It is a safe rule to give only those medicines ordered by the family doctor. Never administer a dose without reading the label at least twice and allow no one to talk to you while measuring. All medicines should be shaken before using as the sediment might contain an important ingredient. In measuring always pour from the side of the bottle opposite the label so that the directions will not be blotted out. An excellent guide for a homemaker is Aikens' Handbook of Home Nursing.



In 1892

we first offered the public our

"SALADA"

TEA

H440

Millions now use it with great satisfaction. Have you tried it?



This antiseptic has been trusted for years

YOU know the comfortable feeling you have when the kindly old family physician steps into the sick-room.

Listerine, the safe antiseptic, has enjoyed that same confidence for years. For nearly half a century it has been trusted as the good, old, all-round, household antiseptic—safe and dependable.

For scratches, burns, abrasions; for sore throat, insect bites or ivy poisoning — for

any and every purpose where you want and need an antiseptic which you know will do the work and do it safely, Listerine has served faithfully for years.

Have it handy always in your medicine cabinet. Don't be without it. Please read carefully the interesting little booklet, describing dozens of uses, that comes wrapped about each bottle.—Lambert Pharmacal Company, Toronto, Canada.

LISTERINE



—the safe antiseptic

WOMEN!

For Feminine Disorders and Womanly Ailments

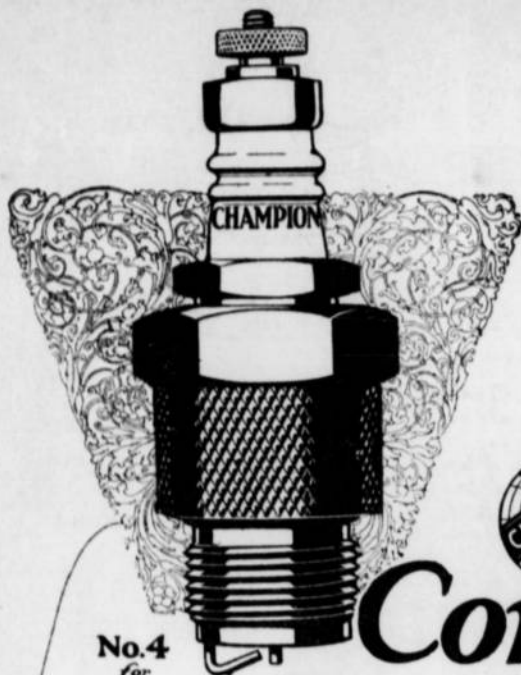
No need to suffer headaches and pains, take harmless KILLAKES and get immediate relief. They contain no narcotics or habit-forming drugs.

KILLAKES
They kill all aches

INSTANT RELIEF

50¢ BOX at Drug Stores



No. 4
for

Cadillac
Chalmers
Hupmobile
Jordan
Kissel
LaFayette
Lincoln
Moon
Packard
Paige
Peerless
Pierce-Arrow
Winton

Compare Champions

Compare a Champion spark plug with any other spark plug—no matter what its price. You will readily see how much better Champion is made. How finely it is finished and the superior two-piece construction.

That is why Champion is outselling throughout the world. A full set at least once a year improves engine performance and saves oil and gas.

Because Champion makes two-thirds of all spark plugs produced the price is but 80 cents for Champion X and 90 cents for Blue Box. More than 90,000 dealers sell Champions. You will know the genuine by the Double-Ribbed Sillimanite Core.

Champion Spark Plug Co. of Can., Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.

Champion is the standard spark plug for Ford Cars and Trucks and Fordson Tractors. Recognized by dealers and owners for 12 years as the most economical and efficient spark plug. Sold by dealer everywhere.

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

What Does This Trade Mark Mean?

You will see this shield-shape trade mark in hardware stores everywhere. You won't see it on cheap, inferior goods. It goes only on household utensils of the highest quality, yet selling at moderate prices, because of the tremendous quantities sold each year.

Choose cooking and baking utensils that carry this trade mark. Choose SMP Enamelled Ware, with its very hard, smooth surface. Heats faster, cleans easier, imparts no metallic flavor, causes no dangerous acid re-actions. Ask for

SMP Enamelled WARE

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly-grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.



MADE BY
THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

When Beauty and Plenty Abound

Mrs. S. V. Haight, of Keeler, Read a Paper on Home Economics and Horticulture at the Convention of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, held in January. The Following is a Portion of Mrs. Haight's Address Dealing with Her Own Experience in Horticulture

Selecting Trees and Shrubs

HAPPINESS is found in beauty: beauty of life, beauty of surroundings, beauty of music and literature and other arts. Happiness and beauty are necessary for the mental growth of the child, and mental food for grown-ups. Cheerful surroundings make cheerful people. We can create cheerful surroundings much more easily than we can keep cheerful in a dismal environment. The only way to make a child love home is to have a home that is worth loving.

Homes don't necessarily need to be large or imposing to be beautiful. At the present time interior decorators are copying the homes of our colonial ancestors, and the cottages of European peasants (even the kitchen furniture) because they realize the beauty of simplicity and usefulness. Architects are publishing plans of these same cottages, with shrubbery around the base, vines over the windows and doors, a few well selected trees, and paths paved with flat stones such as are often found on the prairie. The paths are sometimes bordered with flowers, sometimes just laid in the grass. The little gate has its arch or trellis covered with Virginia Creeper or wild grape-vine (both of these will grow in Saskatchewan).

Consider the influence of such a home on the mind of the growing child. A well grown shelter-belt and an interesting plantation of ornamental trees, shrubs and fruit bushes, gives the air of thrift and permanence to any home. That is why we backed the essay contest put on by the Estevan Nurseries on, Permanent Homes Through Horticulture, to bring to the public mind how very much this part of home-making has been neglected.

We should consider the rights of the coming generations to the pleasure of a better acquaintance with growing things.

Before we put out our shelter-belt at home, our water supply used to run out about August 1, after which we often hauled water three miles, and often paid \$1.00 per tank. We own a steam threshing machine and often had to pay \$1.00 per tank to thresh. Since our trees were two feet high we have had all the water we want, and give away dozens of tankfuls, also have all the ice we want on our own reservoir. This open reservoir is about 15 feet deep. Our willows are now about 20 feet tall and often hold so much snow that we have to shut off the ditch leading to the reservoir and turn the water into another pond, or we would have been flooded out. Our shelter belt is all of golden willow. Much more ornamental wind-breaks can be grown by mixing the trees as advised by the nurseries and experimental farms.

In our little park in front of the house, and following the roadway to the shelter belt we planted Manitoba maples, golden willows trimmed up, and poplars, and later a good mixture of elms and ash. Two years ago I put out 100 pines, but rabbits ate a good many right to the ground. The only ones I saved were the ones entirely covered with snow.

My neighbor set out 100 pines at the same time and saved every one, but he shot 28 rabbits in his plantation during the one winter.

Among our most ornamental trees for fence corners, hedges or to shut off unpleasant views are chokecherry and wild plum trees, the Tartarian honeysuckle, in all colors, lilacs, caragana. All these need so little care, and the first two mentioned help to supply the table with fruit. All bloom profusely in the spring, and are well worth the time and trouble of cultivation. The plum trees are obtainable at nearly all western nurseries. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Boughen, of Manitoba, have made special experiments with plums. One can procure a great many varieties of improved wild plums and hybrids at very little cost; all of them are hardy. Nearly all crab apples and some of the larger apples are easily grown, once the shelter belt is established. Apples also may be classed with the flowering shrubs. Their profuse blooms are among the finest of spring flowers. The Compass cherry is a hybrid of the Sand cherry and plum, absolutely hardy, ornamental and a profuse bearer. The fruit resembles the plum, but has a decided cherry flavor, excellent either fresh or canned and ripens early.

One might try the improved Sault cherry. The wild ones are very bitter. Currants and gooseberries are too well known to require special mention. You can multiply your plantation of currants by laying down branches and covering these with earth for a season, cutting away from the mother plant after they have rooted. The old varieties of raspberries are well known. This year I tried the Latham raspberries. I was delighted. The berries were large and firm, and were still bearing when frost came. Seager Wheeler claims the Sunbeam and Ohta are even harder, and I hope to try these next year. Strawberries are easily grown. Senator Dunlap seem to be the best for June canning, and the Everbearing for long season table use. Many in our neighborhood grow their own strawberries with marked success.

Asparagus is as easily grown as rhubarb, requires about the same care. Plant in rows so that you can keep the grass out. If you have brine left from the pork barrel or the ice cream freezer, empty it over the asparagus. The sprouts are ready to use almost as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and keep coming until the June peas are ready to use. The older the bed the better and bigger the asparagus.

A Word About Flowers

I must add a word about my flowers. The plot must be free from grass or weeds. If one prefers beds or clumps, the plants should be placed in rows even then, to allow easy cultivation. The best perennials, those requiring least attention and no protection, are: peonies in all colors and tints, German iris (I have eight or ten and have not lost any), tulips (these need to be re-set in the fall occasionally), Aquilegia or columbine (splendid for grouping) grow close as to protect themselves from grass, tiger lily and orange lily, larkspur (perennial), sweet rocket, spiraea, Iceland poppies, golden glow, dianthus and sweet william, Scotch June roses, General Jagueminot and the Hansa roses (these are the hardiest).

Continued on Page 31



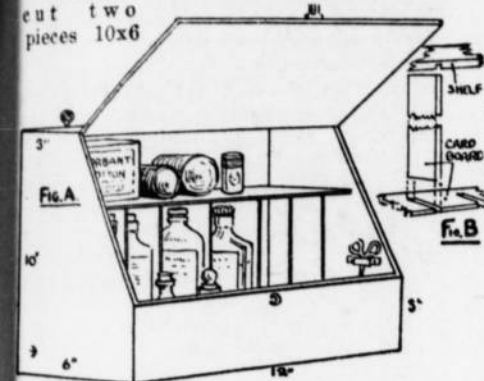
A Row of Bridal Roses

These Are Worth Making

Cleverly Designed Equipment from the Homes of Readers

Handy Medicine Cabinet

THE material required for this medicine cabinet is an apple box or any quarter-inch lumber and a short piece of one-inch board. From the one-inch board cut two pieces 10x6

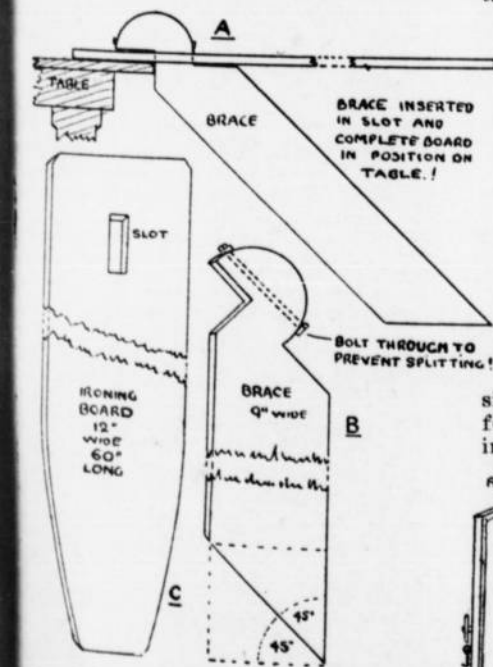


inches for the ends, and slant each piece on one side as shown in the drawing. From the quarter-inch boards cut pieces 12 inches long and one extra for a shelf, which is very handy for bandages and other first aid supplies. Then with stiff cardboard make a section for each bottle, like Fig. B. The size of these compartments varies according to the bottles. In front there is room for smaller bottles. Wallpaper pasted on the outside, or a coating of paint or varnish makes the cabinet very attractive. If the inside is painted or enamelled it is an easy matter to keep it clean. Screw the cupboard on to the wall where the children cannot reach it.—Mrs. F. H. D.

Editor's Note.—On every medicine chest there should be a lock to keep the children from getting hold of the contents if they climb up to the cupboard. All poisons should be locked in another box so that there will be no danger of mixing up bottles.

Ironing Board

The accompanying diagram shows how to make a very useful ironing



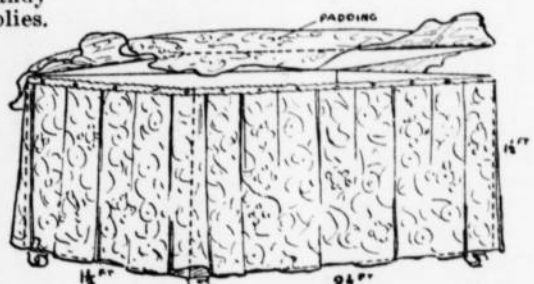
board. In Fig. A, the board is attached to the edge of a table and is ready for use. Fig. B shows the removable brace and how it is made, while Fig. C explains the construction of the board itself with the mortise into which the head of the brace fits. The head is prevented from splitting by inserting a bolt. When in position the brace presses down on the edge of the table and grips it so that the board is firm and steady without any danger of slipping. When the ironing is done, the brace may be taken out of the slot and packed away flat with the board. The board varies in length according to the measurements of the edge of the table.—W. H. W.

Convenient Box Seat

Like most prairie families we are rather limited for cupboard-room and in the winter find it difficult to know

where to stow away the many extra things one has to wear on going out in this cold climate. To solve the problem my brother-in-law secured a good, strong box of the following dimensions: width 1½ feet, length 2½ feet, depth 1½ feet, but almost any fair-sized strong box would do. The lid he put on hinges and the whole thing runs on castors, so that it can be moved about with the least possible trouble. We padded the lid with cotton batting covered with cheese-cloth, and over the whole we nailed a piece of cretonne. A deep flounce of the same material surrounds the box. Inside we painted it white.

This box, besides answering the purpose of quite a comfortable seat, is just what we needed for holding the children's gaiters, mitts, scarves, etc. It has certainly been a great saving of time (for we know just where to put our hands on things), labor, and last but not least, money.—Miss E. L.



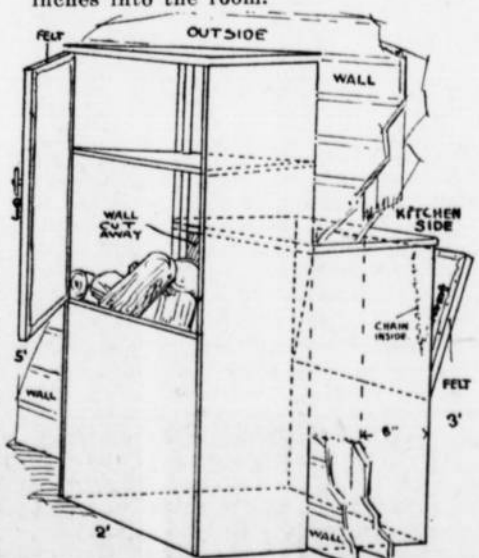
Tape Threader

I should like to tell you of a most useful thing my brother-in-law made for threading the tapes through curtains quickly. This is a straight piece of wire about three feet long, No. 9 is the best, but any fairly strong wire would do. One end is rounded for holding by and the other slightly hooked to fasten the tape to.

Take a pair of curtains, pass the wire through both, then tie on the tape and draw the wire with tape attached back again. Remove the wire and you are finished. The whole thing is done in the shortest possible time, and you are saved the tedious job we have all experienced of threading a number of curtains with a small bodkin.—E. L.

Built-in Wood-Box

This kind of wood-box is a time and dirt-saver. The logs are dumped into the box which opens on the door-step outside, and are taken from a cupboard on the inside of the kitchen wall. Not only does this save time for the boy doing the chores, but it prevents mud, chips or snow from soiling the kitchen floor. On the inside of the house the box measures three feet in height and projects only eight inches into the room.



The door is attached by hinges and can be used as a shelf for holding enough wood to make an armload. A chain gives the necessary strength. Felt strips on the inside edges of the doors keep out draughts. If the outer wall is of ship-lap it is necessary to plug the small holes at each groove. A shelf across the top is a convenience.—E. R.

Raisin Bread

2 cups boiling water
2 tablespoons shortening
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cake yeast
½ cup lukewarm water
1 cup Sun-Maid Raisins
Flour to knead (6 to 8 cups)

Mix shortening, sugar and salt with hot water. When lukewarm add the yeast softened in the half cup of water, and flour to knead. When risen to double in bulk knead and add raisins. Put aside until light, then shape into loaves and bake.



As it's served in California's great hotels

"Everywhere," your friends, back from California, will tell you, "we were served raisin bread. And the most delicious raisin bread!"

But you need not go to California to enjoy the rich and fruity goodness of its famous Sun-Maid Raisin loaf. The recipe above tells you how to make this wonderful bread yourself. Or your baker can supply you.

Serve it once a week, at least—and note how much your family will enjoy the "change."

So easy, this way, to make food tempting!

The same fruitiness and full flavor, so good in bread, is equally delicious in many

other familiar foods—in rice and bread puddings, for instance, in oatmeal and other cereals.

And such dainties as cakes, cookies, pies, and numberless other desserts, raisins make doubly enticing.

Send for free recipe book

Use lots of raisins—not alone for their goodness, but because they are rich in health and quick energy. You can do it inexpensively, for raisins are cheap this year.

The easiest and surest recipes for many tempting dishes, new and old, are given in the free book, "Recipes with Raisins." Fill in the coupon and send for it today.



In the blue package, seeded Muscats. In the red package, seedless Thompsons. Now obtainable in 5 and 1½ pound cartons

SUN-MAID RAISINS

Seeded—Seedless—Clusters

Sun-Maid Raisins are grown by 16,000 growers with vineyards averaging only 20 acres each. They are graded, packed and marketed through a co-operative growers association—the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association of Fresno, California

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Assn., Dept. B-4903, Fresno, California. Please send me your free book, "Recipes with Raisins."

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

Blue Ribbon Peaches



Dried
in California's
Golden Sunshine

A postal card addressed to Dept. 1 will bring you free recipes.

Here is a wonderful fruit. Golden dried Peaches from California. Low in price and high in quality, and most delicious, surely you are interested in using this fruit which costs only a few cents a meal.

Sold in packages and in bulk. Ask your grocer.

CALIFORNIA PEACH AND FIG GROWERS

Over 8500 Grower Members

MAIN OFFICE

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

A 'PHONE YOU WILL BE PROUD TO OWN

THE first requisite of a good telephone is to furnish an easy speaking connection with any desired place, one with which you may hear clearly and distinctly every word spoken. The Northern Electric telephone gives you this satisfaction.

After service, dependability and wear, comes finish and beauty. The Northern Electric telephone, as pictured here, is an added attraction on the wall of any home. It is as beautifully finished as a piece of furniture. It is of polished oak, durable, handsome.

Loud, clear gongs announce calls. A powerful generator allows for ringing several telephones at once or calling Central as desired. A push button enables you to call Central without disturbing others on the line. A combined local and long distance transmitter carries your voice clearly. A comfortably sloped writing shelf assists you to take notes while talking. The receiver switch hook is built for action and durability. The ringer clapper between the gongs is properly protected. All you need to mount this telephone or to make any adjustment is a plain screw driver.

These famous telephones come packed in individual cases, ready to install, complete with screws and battery connections. Each weighs complete for shipping, 32 pounds.

If your community has no telephone system write us. Our many years' experience is at your service. We shall be glad to help you organize a system in your locality.



Northern Electric Company
LIMITED

Makers of the NATION'S TELEPHONES

Montreal	Ottawa	Windsor	Calgary
Quebec	Toronto	Winnipeg	Edmonton
Halifax	Hamilton	Regina	Vancouver
	London		



Mrs. C. L. Martin, of Tompkins, sent The Guide this photograph to show what a variety of good things can be grown on a Saskatchewan farm.

How I Plan and Plant My Garden

Some Things It Is Well to Keep in Mind—Observations From Experiences as What is Best to Plant—By Selena Dumbrill

IN planning a garden where the farm woman does most of the work it is very necessary that it be as conveniently situated to the home as possible, and planned so that a horse can be used to cultivate between the rows. It is very necessary that the farmer's family have all the fresh vegetables and fruits they can use for both table and canning. Almost every farm now has its garden plot, and it is an easy matter to draw a plan of it and figure where certain vegetables should go this year. It is a capital plan to keep a diary of your gardening operations from year to year, then you know where the beans, peas, etc., were and thereby avoid the mistake of putting the same variety in the same location again. You also notice how long each plant or vegetable takes to come up and other items that you would like to remember and would surely forget if a note is not jotted down. I have used such a diary for years and have found it very helpful.

Our garden is laid out so that a horse can be used in almost every part of it. There is enough hoeing amongst and around the plants without stirring up the soil between rows. The rows are long so there are no short turns all the time.

The land is well manured and plowed and the fruit trees and current bushes well cultivated in the fall, for by the time the farmer is ready to do anything in the garden in the spring the weeds have such a start it is almost useless to try to cultivate. In spite of the care given a garden, weeds will crop up and seem as bad as ever. The raspberries, especially, seem to hold the weeds unless one is continually after them. The farm garden should have fruits as well as vegetables, and what a delight to the eye and palate when you can pick a quart or two of small fruits for tea, and a treat for visitors on Sunday. There need not be so much fancy cooking when fresh fruits are handy, and almost any visitor will be only too delighted to help pick them for tea; my trouble has been to keep them out of the berry patch. A few bushes of red, white and black currants should also have a place in the farm garden, as well as a few crab and standard apples. There is always a demand for any surplus fruit you may not need. Raspberries, last year, brought \$5.00 a 10-quart pail.

When the Land is Ready

The land being prepared in the fall, it is all ready for sowing in the spring as soon as the soil is fit to walk on. Asparagus should be sown early if there are no plants already. This is a splendid vegetable for anyone and is so little trouble. When once established it is good for twenty years if transplanted and well cultivated. The parsnips, salsify, parsley and onions are then sown in drills with hand seeder, the parsnips and salsify two feet apart between the rows. This distance seems great, but none too much for horse cultivator. Hollow Crown

and Guernsey parsnips are the favorites. In parsley, the moss-curl is very good and prolific. In large onions the Red Wethersfield and Yellow Globe are both good keepers, and the Barletta is the best for pickling, the latter requires about one ounce to a fifty-foot drill.

In beans I like Davis White Wax for table, canning and winter use. So far, they have been rust-resisting with us. For a green bean, Stringless Green Pod is very good. In beets we have New Dandy and Early Blood turnips, which have a good color and fine for table, exhibition and canning. It is not generally known that we can raise Brussels sprouts, but we can, and anyone who can raise cabbage can grow them; Dalkeith is the variety I use. In cauliflower I use Early Snowball and Early Erfurt. I find citrons do very well and have used the red-seeded variety. Watermelons have also done well; Kleckly Sweets and Wills Sugar are not large but just a nice size for using up at one serving. Citrons and melons need six to eight feet each way to do well. Corn does very well here, too, Improved Squaw being the earliest, closely followed by Golden Bantam. By saving our own seed and re-selecting we have lengthened the ear of the Bantam and always have it ripen. Cucumbers need about the same space as do the melons. In lettuce we like the Cos or Celery Lettuce and Big Boston for head lettuce. We also raise leeks, Kohl Rabi, spinach, kale and Baby Bell peppers, the latter being a delicious pepper for chili and other sauces, being mild and sweet.

Marrows, Squashes and Herbs

In marrows and squashes the seed catalog will tell you how much seed is needed and how to grow them. Tomatoes used here are Alacritty, Bonny Best and Whole Salad, the latter a fine canning tomato; they look beautiful in the jars and are so uniform in size and shape.

Then there are the herbs, of which every garden should have some. The mint will take care of itself, and do very well when once started and will come up every year, but it has a habit of straying away from the original bed. Dill is easily raised for pickles and when once started will seed itself as will caraway for cakes, etc. Summer Savory, sage, marjoram and thyme, all of these herbs are needed on the farm where poultry is used. Wormwood is also needed where turkeys are raised, they are very fond of it. All rows should be so spaced that a horse can be used between the rows at least the first part of the season, and the herbs harvested as soon as ready, no frost being allowed to touch them before they are cut.

A man does not plant a tree for himself, he plants it for posterity. And, sitting idly in the sunshine, I think at times of the unborn people who will, to some small extent, be indebted to me. Remember me kindly, ye future men and women!—Alexander Smith.

Mother Cuts a Corner

Supplies for Housecleaning—Ways of Saving Time and Energy—

By Margaret M. Speechly

SINCE grandma's time housecleaning has undergone several changes. The most important is the increase in head work over heel work. In the days of plentiful help little thought was given to conserving the energy of the workers, but under modern conditions it has become essential for every woman to cut as many corners as possible. Planning in advance is one way of doing this. Even supplies for spring cleaning can be collected beforehand so that the work may be accomplished with all possible speed when the warmer weather arrives. How much easier it is to list the various items in March than to rush around later picking up things scattered here and there through the house.

At housecleaning time, much labor is saved by having the right kind of cloths and dusters for the various types of work. A glance at the "rag bag" will show you how much material is available. Worn-out underwear is excellent for various purposes, but for polishing metals, glass, windows, mirrors and furniture, it is necessary to use lintless cloths. Any that shed lint can be cut into convenient sizes for scrubbing. It is unlikely that you will have too many cloths or dusters, so cut the material on hand into suitable sizes and put them in neat stacks in a cupboard or box where they can be easily reached. If you have a broom closet keep them there. It is also an economy to have dustless dusters, and especially prepared cloths for polishing furniture, silver and other metals. It is always a good plan to clean silver and brass before you commence housecleaning. Directions for doing the former will be found in The Guide of December 12, 1923.

A Basket Saves Time and Steps

It is a great help to have a light wicker basket for holding dusters, cleansers, small brushes and other pieces of equipment used in each room. It saves a lot of time and steps so seek out one of wicker or even a grape basket or a cardboard box so that you can keep your tools together. In getting the basket ready do not omit a whisk as it is excellent for getting into corners, brushing down burlap and many other purposes.

One thing I am never without, whether it is housecleaning time or not is a pair of "housemaid's" or "teamster's" gloves—ordinary cotton things you know, that slip on and off quickly and save endless wear and tear on your hands. They prevent dirt from being ground in and protect you from scratches. Rubber gloves, too, are fine for cleaning windows and for other wet work. These should be large enough to allow the hands to slip in and out easily.

A galvanized iron strip of about 7x3 inches is indispensable for preventing wallpaper or window panes from becoming wet when woodwork is being washed. If held flush with the baseboard or trim or window frame no water will seep through.

Plenty of Scourers

A stock of scourers is essential when housecleaning. A very mild type such as whiting is excellent for removing fingermarks from woodwork, cleaning windows, mirrors, white enamel bedsteads and other things. As whiting is sold in both powder and cake form it is a good plan to have a supply of both on hand. Rottenstone is often used for brass, while powdered bathbrick and other coarse scourers are suitable for heavy work. Steel wool is excellent for cleaning pans, for removing spots from linoleum and for many other things. Size 0 or 1 is a good kind to buy.

In many parts where water is hard, softeners are indispensable. Washing soda, borax and powdered ammonia are the most commonly used. Lye, of course, is still stronger and is sometimes necessary at housecleaning time. No one can do without a good supply of soap in the spring so it pays to have lots on hand. If purchasing it, the mildest is the best choice. It is a good plan to make up a few sealers of soap jelly which can be dissolved in a minute when needed.

A quantity of newspapers never goes amiss as they can be used for protecting floors, covering tables, lining shelves, wrapping up garments before storing and for a hundred other purposes. Naphthalene flakes or balls should be ordered early to keep at bay the wily moth. If you use moth-proof bags, see that there is a sufficient supply on hand.

If you are counting on re-decorating this spring it is a good plan to estimate now, how much paint, enamel, stain, kalsomine or paper will be needed. When once you have made the calculation be sure to write down the figures so that next time the room must be "done over" you can tell at a glance the quantities to be ordered. Turpentine, linseed oil and coal oil are indispensable at house cleaning time. Paint brushes of the right size and weight should be purchased with these supplies so that no time will be lost. Putty is often needed for window panes and filling holes.

Safety First

It is a good plan to overhaul the step-ladder before the spring work starts, because it will often be in demand for hanging curtains and redecorating. Many a woman has come to grief on a rickety ladder or chair that was not fit to stand on. A little work, on the part of father or the boys is a good deal less expensive than doctors' bills.

Of course, good household brushes are necessary, but they need a whole chapter to themselves. Never before has there been such an excellent variety of these tools on the market, so it is just a matter of selecting those for which you have the most use. A mop and pail with wringer attached saves sore knees and aching backs. Not long ago mops were frowned upon by many women who thought the only way to clean a floor is to get down on your knees. Today things are different.

Every homemaker needs a tool box of her own for if she has to depend upon the men's equipment, the screwdriver or hammer is sure to be out in the granary just when she needs it in the worst way. In self-protection, let me urge you to make a collection of hammer, screwdriver, wrench, pliers, tack hammer, file, oil-can, nails, screws and other things, you know to be useful. Then you are free to do the pre-housecleaning repairs at any convenient time. While going about the regular household duties it is a good idea to make a note of any mending that needs attention. Then, you can set aside part of a day on which to do the repairs.

Don't forget that planning the meals for a week at a time saves a lot of worry and allows you to get ahead with the work. Very often meals are inclined to be scratch affairs during the spring-cleaning sessions, but they need not be so if sufficient thought is devoted to them beforehand.

When supplies are collected and plans are well laid in advance the job of housecleaning loses many of its terrors. In fact, you will be able to polish off the work before dad and the boys realize what is in the air.



a Revelation

New Oil Stove

The High Speed Blue Chimney New Perfection astonishes women with faster, more economical and trouble-proof cook stove service at a moderate price.

Even women who for years have used the world-famous Blue Chimney New Perfection with utmost satisfaction are delighted with the improvements offered by this New 1924 Model.

Faster cooking than ever before, yet 17% less fuel used. That makes it the most economical oil stove in the world.

And it has the *conveniences* a woman wants! Roomy cooking-top—comfortable working height—adjustable flame. An extra large removable New Perfection "Live Heat" Oven that bakes perfectly, completes its labor-saving equipment.

Altogether it gives you the greatest advantages obtainable at moderate price!

At your dealers you will find a full range of styles and sizes to suit every requirement—each one the utmost in cooking satisfaction at its price.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY LIMITED

SARNIA - ONTARIO

Montreal, P.Q.

Winnipeg, Man.

New Blue Chimney Burner Faster—More Economical

The remarkable increase in cooking heat and the greater fuel economy of this new burner, are due to its new double-wall, double-draft construction.

The picture above shows how the EXTRA volume of air drawn in through the small holes around the chimney, is converted into an ADDED ring of intense cooking heat. This quicker cooking cuts down fuel consumption.



Your Dealer Will Demonstrate



NEW PERFECTION

Oil Cook Stoves and Ovens

BLUE RIBBON TEA

Why pay high prices for
Tea when **BLUE RIBBON**,
the best Tea in this or any
other country, can be bought
at

75^{C.}
per pound?

The Big Striped Package



*A New and Bigger
Value in Soda Biscuits*

Made in the most modern,
spotlessly clean, biscuit
factory in the West.

*All grocers have them, or
can get them for you.*

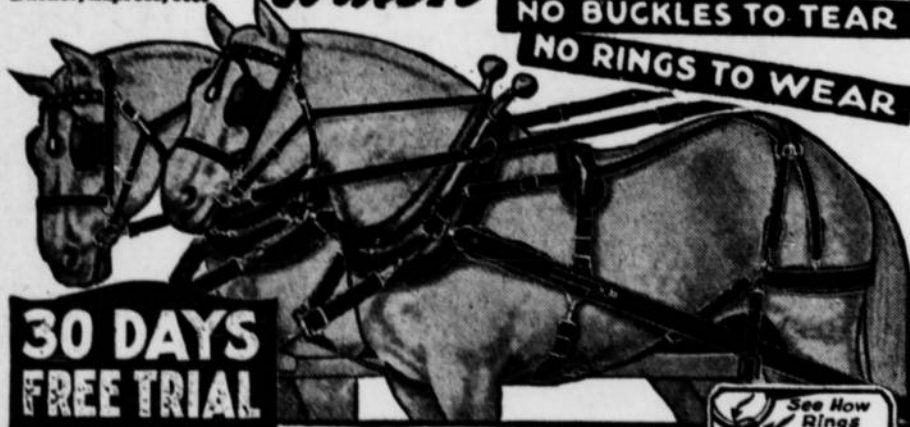
Family Soda Biscuits

Made by
NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY, LIMITED
Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Regina,
Moose Jaw, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria.

139

Made in All Styles,
Breechingless, Side
Backer, Express, etc.

Walsh No-Buckle Harness
NO BUCKLES TO TEAR
NO RINGS TO WEAR



Post Yourself on this new way of making harness, which is three
times stronger than buckle harness. Before you buy
harness, let me send you a set of Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days' Free
Trial, to show you why this harness is three times stronger without buckles,
better looking and handier in every way. If not convinced, send it back at my
expense. The Walsh is a proven success on thousands of farms for over 8 years.

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness
Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1 1/2-inch breeching strap holds over
1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles will break at the
buckle at about 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68
buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why
Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness.
Packer's Northern Steer Hide Leather—best that can be tanned.

COSTS LESS — LASTS TWICE AS LONG
The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a
dollar in repairs. Users show average repair cost of only
9 cents per year. No patching, no mending, because no
rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear
straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjust-
ed to fit any horse. Write today for new reduced prices.

Send No Money—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
Write today for free book, prices, and thirty
days' trial offer, also how to make money show-
ing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.

James M. Walsh, Pres., **WALSH HARNESS CO.**
Dept. 38, 42 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Your Copy Is Ready—Write Today



See How
Buckles
Tear
Straps



Get the Canning Habit

Preserved Meat for Summer Use—Simple Ways of Canning—

By Marilla R. Whitmore

ON our western farms the ques-
tion of the meat supply for
summer is quite a problem, es-
pecially where there are no
meat rings in operation. The
smoked and salted pork has its place,
but a certain amount of fresh meat
should be used as well.

So many housewives complain of their
inability to can meat so it will keep.
In the first place many of these women
do not start the canning operation until
the meat has thawed and frozen several
times in the spring. To have the very
best of luck in canning meat it should
not be frozen but simply left until the
animal heat is out. Then it should be
canned at once. This does not signify
that frozen meat can not be canned
with success, for it keeps but is not so
nice. See that the meat does not thaw
and freeze several times before canning
but take it in time.

Estimate Quantities

Most experienced housewives know
about what quantity of fresh meat is
necessary to last the winter, and they
can so manage it that any extra may
be canned, or they can have the men
butcher at regular intervals so that the
work does not all come at once. I like
the latter method as then all the juices
are retained in the meat, the work is
done a little at a time and the meat
keeps indefinitely if properly done.

In canning meat see that the sealers
are thoroughly sterilized as you do in
canning fruit, as this is a very impor-
tant step. The rubbers should be new
and of the best quality for many a
jar of meat has gone wrong because
old rubbers are used, the canner think-
ing to economize, a little to her sorrow.
Have all utensils boiled, such as forks
and knives used in handling the meat,
and by keeping the sealers in a pan on
top of the stove in boiling water they
will be ready as you need them.

Meat may be canned by processing
in a wash-boiler or by the pressure
cooker method.

If the meat is to be put into the
sealers in a raw state it should be
packed in tightly and water added to
within an inch of the top. Then the
sealers should be put into boiling water
and kept boiling for three hours. If
the water boils away, add more, but
make sure that it is boiling so that
the temperature will not be lowered.

Pressure Cooker Saves Time

When canning raw meat in the pres-
sure cooker, it takes but a third of the
time, but the results are the same. Add
to each quart sealer one teaspoon of
salt.

For my own use I never can raw meat,
for when the meat is taken from the
sealers you have all one kind of meat.
By cooking your meat before canning
a variety can be had such as roast
beef, fried steaks, Hamburg steak,
roast pork, pork chops, spare-ribs, fried
pork, veal cutlets, veal steak and
roasted veal. The meat is cooked just
as you like it, seasoning it well but
not over-cooking. Then pack it into
sealers and add either brown flour
gravy or meat stock, put the lids on,
give them a turn back so the steam can
escape and either boil or bake them
an hour and a half. Forty minutes is
the length of time to process the cooked
meat in a pressure cooker under 15
pounds pressure.

In baking ham or roast leg of pork
trim off the skin, cut the fat into
squares and stick a clove in each
square, salt and pepper well, bake
slowly, then slice and put into sealers.
When the meat is removed you have as
good and tasty roast pork as if it
were just cooked.

When roasting your beef flavor each
paul a little differently, and your
family will enjoy it more. By using a
little bay leaf in one paul, onion in
another, alspice in another, the beef
will have a very different flavor. One
first-class cook uses just a taste of gar-
lic, by rubbing the roast all over with

a clove of that fragrant article, which
gives it just the right flavor.

Fish, fowl and game may all be
canned successfully using the above
methods. By culling the flock of hens
at odd times during the year, the culls
may be canned, thus improving your
flock and adding to your larder. It is
a fine thing to know that there are
forty or fifty old hens in cans on your
cellar shelves, when the same hens
would bring very little on the market.

Canned Rabbit

During the winter bush rabbits are
plentiful and good to eat as well. When
they are numerous try canning a few
dozen sealers. Parboil them and brown
them in butter, pack into sealers either
removing the bones or leaving them
in as you please. You will be surprised
to find how good they taste when
opened. It is but the matter of a few
minutes to make either a chicken or
rabbit pie when the necessary meat is
ready in sealers to use.

Veal is extra nice canned and when
used in creamed veal tastes like chie-
ken. The veal calves bring so little on
the market that it pays to kill them
when they are fat and can them at once.
A large part of the veal may be canned
raw and then is nice to use in veal
loaves or jellied veal. When the mush-
rooms are plentiful during the spring
and summer add mushrooms to the
creamd veal and you have a dish hard
to beat.

When using a wash-boiler it is well
to process the different meats such as
spare-ribs, pork chops, veal cutlets and
chicken or rabbit that has the bone
left in, an extra hour, as this ensures
the meat keeping.

I always can my headcheese and
chill it well before opening. In that
way the heads may be used up and the
headcheese will keep during the sum-
mer. If you use the pig's feet for
pickled pig's feet, can them in large
sealers and they will keep as well.

Sausage Cakes

I always had trouble in keeping saus-
age whether I parafined the bags or
smoked the links, so in desperation the
sausage was made in to little cakes,
browned nicely and packed into sealers.
It is the work of but a moment to open
a sealer of sausages for breakfast, to
heat them through and serve them.
How nice this is when the housewife
has forgotten to get up in time and the
men are ready for breakfast.

To can meat successfully observe
these few simple rules and the results
will surprise and please you and your
family.

1. Use air-tight pint or quart jars
only.

2. Have all articles sterilized and
clean. Use clean dish-cloths to handle
the sealers as well as clean utensils.

3. Be sure you are canning fresh, un-
spoiled meat to begin with, then go
ahead.

4. Process in the wash-boiler three
hours for raw products, or one and one-
half for cooked product. Forty minutes
for the pressure cooker at fifteen
pounds pressure is enough.

5. See that the water in the boiler is
kept bubbling hard, adding boiling hot
warm water as needed.

6. When sealers are filled put the
sterilized rubber into place, screw the
top down, then loosen slightly, or if the
glass top spring sealers are used,
do not tighten until the meat is
cooked, then remove and tighten seal-
ers at once, inverting them in the
drainer to see if they leak. As soon as
cool the sealers should be stored away
in a cool, airy place.

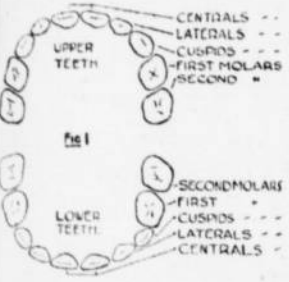
If the above directions are carried
out not a sealer of meat will spoil and
there will be an abundance of fresh
meat for all summer. The work of
meat canning coming during the winter
months and early spring gives the
housewife a few leisure hours in sum-
mer, when otherwise she would be
standing over a hot stove.

Care of a Child's First Teeth

Importance of Guarding Against Decay or Too Early Extraction—Influence on Permanent Teeth—By Dr. Douglas Brown

The Guide has arranged to have a series of articles on health, and has been fortunate enough to secure several articles on care of teeth from Dr. Douglas Brown, a well-known Winnipeg dentist. Those interested in preserving the health of children and adults would be well-advised to follow the series of articles closely.

ONE frequently hears the remark, "they are only temporary teeth, if they give any trouble simply have them extracted." How this popular error came about I do not know, but it is a great mistake to neglect temporary teeth till they give pain and then simply have them extracted. There are exceptions, however, and cases arise where it is advisable to extract temporary teeth even at the early age of three or four years. Let us consider the temporary teeth from the time they develop till the time when they are lost, their functions, care and their replacement by the permanent teeth. We will also discuss what happens when these temporary teeth are neglected.



are called central incisors, the next teeth away from the median line lateral incisors, the next cuspids or canines, then first molars then second molars, making twenty in all. The centrals erupt approximately from four to nine months of age, laterals seven to nine, first molars 12 months, cuspids 18 months, second molars 24 months (See Fig. 1).

The major function of the temporary teeth is to enable the child to chew its food from the age of two to ten years. This is the period of most rapid growth, and if the temporary teeth do not function on account of painful cavities it can readily be seen that the nutrition of the child will be greatly retarded at this important period of development.

A second function of the temporary teeth is to make it such that the permanent teeth will erupt in a normal manner (See Fig. 2). To illustrate this function let us suppose that a child aged five and a half years has his lower second temporary molars extracted. The first permanent molar, which should erupt at six years of age, posterior to the second temporary molar, moves forward into the space created by the extraction. Then when the permanent teeth anterior to the first permanent molar erupt, there is insufficient room and a crowded condition of the teeth results as shown in Fig. 3. This crowded condition of the permanent teeth predisposes towards the development of cavities and the disease of the gums known as pyorrhea. One frequently sees ladies with beautiful features who when they smile show crowded overlapping teeth, mutilated with numerous fillings. How sad it is to think that this condition was possibly caused by the premature loss of a temporary tooth.

Decay in temporary teeth is caused by the same process that occurs in permanent teeth. It is not of recent origin but is as old as the human race and probably has caused as much pain as any other disease.

There are a number of factors in the process of decay of teeth or cavities, but the principal one is the growth of bacteria. These bacteria resemble both lower plant and vegetable life: like plants they require a soil to grow on. In this case the soil is the starches and sugars used in food which are left on the teeth after eating. These bacteria grow on this soil and cover themselves with a sort of jellylike covering which attaches them to the teeth, and under which they change the sugars and starches into different products, one of which is lactic acid. This lactic acid dissolves some of the tooth substance

and in this manner first a depression and later a cavity results.

Teeth that are brushed absolutely clean cannot decay, because the jellylike covering which attach the bacteria and their soil to the teeth would be rubbed off and no decay could take place. It is almost impossible to obtain this condition of absolute cleanliness so that we have to be satisfied with as near an approach to it as possible. The degree of cleanliness will largely determine the extent of the cavities which will develop.

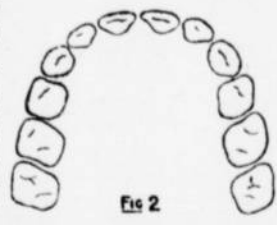
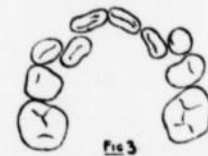
After the teeth erupt till the age of one year the teeth should be polished with a piece of gauze wrapped around the mother's finger and dipped in normal salt solution (one-half teaspoonful of salt to one glass of cool boiled water). After the age of one year a tooth brush with a single row of bristles should be used. After the age of two years a non-medicated tooth paste may be substituted for the normal salt solution. After the age of two years the child should be taught to brush its teeth. The method that children learn quickly is the circular method. This is done by placing the brush on the outer or cheek surface of the teeth and moving the brush in a round and round motion. The inner surfaces of the teeth are brushed by placing the bristles on the teeth and using an in and out stroke.

When a cavity becomes large and approaches the pulp or nerve of a tooth we have a condition known as pulpitis or common everyday toothache. This can be relieved by placing a drop of oil of cloves or creosote on a pledget

of cotton in the cavity. If the decay reaches the pulp the bacteria disintegrate the pulp, and it dies and becomes putrescent. This condition is followed by the formation of gases and finally an abscess with pus which makes an opening in the gum known as a gum boil.

Everyone knows that temporary teeth when they are pulled out with a string have practically no roots. These teeth were perfectly solid at one time and must have had long roots. How did they disappear? Around these roots are wonderful cells called osteoclasts or bone dissolving cells. When the permanent teeth grow under the temporary teeth they create a pressure which makes the osteoclasts dissolve the roots of the temporary tooth and it finally becomes so loose that they just drop out. However, when a temporary tooth has a cavity which allows the bacteria to kill the pulp most of the osteoclasts are also destroyed, and when the permanent tooth tries to erupt it cannot come into its proper place because the temporary tooth is in the way. However, the permanent tooth pushes its way up either on the lip side or the tongue side of the temporary tooth and we have here another cause of irregular permanent teeth.

Between the ages of two and three years a child should be taken to the dentist and have the teeth examined. Any cavities that develop will be discovered when they are small and easily filled. Regular examinations should be made by the dentist every six months. He will be able to show the child where the teeth are not being kept clean and how to overcome this. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure: this is particularly true in regard to the care of temporary teeth.



ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Colds | Headache | Rheumatism |
| Toothache | Neuralgia | Neuritis |
| Earache | Lumbago | Pain, Pain |

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

FREE

this Valuable BOOK about concrete on the FARM



Concrete saves real money on the farm every day of the year. It is also the easiest of materials to build with. "What the Farmer can do with Concrete" — the book that has helped over 200,000 progressive farmers, tells you how, clearly and concisely. By following its simple directions you can build concrete silos, clean, labor saving barn floors, economical feeding floors, manure pits that retain all fertilizing values; ice, milk and poultry houses, cisterns, walks and many other buildings and conveniences.

Concrete improvements are permanent, fire-safe, sanitary and vermin-proof. By building with concrete, you put an end to repair bills and increase your farm profits.

Send today for your copy of this valuable farm book. It would be cheap at \$1.00 but we send it to you FREE. Use the coupon below.

Canada Cement Company Limited

2122 Canada Cement Company Building Phillips Square - Montreal

Sales Offices at Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary

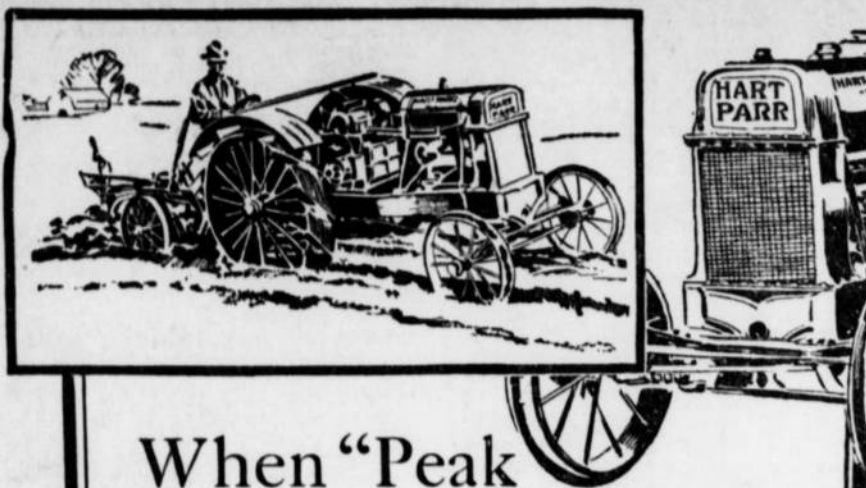
Canada Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest Sales Office.



CANADA CEMENT CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

mail this coupon

Canada Cement Company Limited
2122 Canada Cement Company Building,
Montreal
Send me your Free book—
Name _____
Address _____



When "Peak Loads" Win Profits

Black clouds piled up! A deluge of rain just ahead! Two hours' work must be crowded into less than one. There is a situation where the ability of a tractor to handle "peak loads" means profits.

And that is the kind of a test that is met tens of thousands of times by HART-PARR tractors all over the country. They always make good, whether on ordinary duty or in a "pinch."

A lifetime of experience is behind the development of HART-PARRS. They combine all of the sturdy, rugged and dependable qualities that a tractor should have—and that only one really has.

Surplus power when needed—ordinary power when wanted. A kerosene burning tractor that is guaran-



Many old Hart-Parrs that plowed the virgin territory of the Northwest are still in service after 22 years. Today, there are over 10,000 in use, making farms pay better at less cost.

anteed to operate economically and efficiently on kerosene for life. Fully guaranteed for quality of workmanship and material. Full value for every cent invested with a profitable return in dividends is the reward of buying a HART-PARR. Ask for catalog and prices today.

Canadian Distributors:
United Engines & Threshers Ltd., Calgary, Alta.
John Goodison Thresher Co. Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
HART-PARR LIMITED
230 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.
1614 Eighth Ave., Regina, Sask.

HART-PARR COMPANY

Founders of the Tractor Industry

878 LAWLER STREET - CHARLES CITY, IOWA



Standard Wgt. Galv. Barb Wire



Best 2-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool..... \$4.05
Best 4-Point Heavy Galvanized Barb Wire, 80 rods, per spool..... \$4.20

Terms Cash with the Order or C. O. D. F. O. B. Winnipeg Warehouse

We make and sell Sarnia Woven Wire Fencing, for Farm, Orchard, Garden, Lawn and the Poultry Yard; also Gates, Parts and Supplies. If interested in Woven Fencing, write for prices.

Reference: Bank of Montreal

The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited
502 Keewayden Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

LUMBER

Direct from Mill to you

Write for Free Plan Folder

Showing Houses and Barns designed especially for the North-west

WE QUOTE DELIVERED PRICES for Mill Graded Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Mill-work for either our plans, your own plans or your Bill of Material

ORDER NOW—PRICES ARE DOWN

WE GIVE PROMPT SHIPMENT

Tenth year in business. Every piece guaranteed as to grade. Special attention to Club Orders.

Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd.
TOWER BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Capital \$100,000. Bankers: Royal Bank

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Greatest School. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog containing term—JONES' NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. The School of Successful Graduates—Carey M. Jones, Pres.

WE TAN BEEF HIDES

FOR HARNESS LEATHER, FOR LACE LEATHER, FOR RAWHIDE, FOR ROBES

WE TAN HORSE HIDES

For Robes, Gauntlets, Coats, Etc.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

You will like our work—Write us a letter—All enquiries promptly and gladly answered. Price List and Shipping Tags Free.

EDMONTON TANNERY

9272-110 A AVE. EDMONTON Alta. 22nd St. & Ave. C SASKATOON Sask.

A Few Wrinkles

Handed on by Others—Useful in Every Home

THE belt of my sewing machine became stretched so I had to make a new hole for the strip of metal that holds the ends together. I knew that a hot nail can be driven into plaster more easily than a cold one, so I heated a hat-pin until red-hot and used it to make the hole. It worked beautifully.—Mrs. T. M. R.

Many of my patterns are cut from newspaper and it is often difficult to select the one I want quickly. To save time and disposition I always keep them in separate envelopes on which the name and size is written. I make these either from strong brown paper that comes from the store or else use those which come through the mail. In almost every home bulletins and pamphlets are received from time to time. These can be saved for patterns and labelled as necessary.—Mrs. D. L.

My churn had the annoying habit of splashing so I cut a round piece from the bottom of a baking powder tin with a can opener, made a hole in the centre and slipped it over the dasher. This had the desired effect.—H. M. T.

When the tea-kettle commenced to leak I got my husband to cut out the bottom and then I used it for covering the irons when heating on the stove. This is a much better scheme than an ordinary pan inverted as there is a handle for lifting.—Miss V. M.

To make a handy laundry bag take an iron hoop off a small barrel and bend it into an oblong or oval shape. Then make a bag of ticking 30 inches deep and wide enough to go around the hoop. Use a strong cord for hanging it up. This kind of bag allows for good ventilation.—M. M. K.

To keep the cream separator well ventilated and yet free from dust I cover the bowl with a large double square of cheesecloth to which a lead weight, as used in dressmaking, is sewn in each corner. This prevents it from being blown off by a sudden gust of wind. If you have no "weights" try my neighbor's plan of snapping spring clothes pins on to the edge of the bowl. This holds the cover in place. For covering pitchers of milk in the cellar I make double squares of cheesecloth and sew buttons to the corners. These weight the cover sufficiently.—Mrs. A. B. W.

When storing our furs last spring I was at a loss to know what to do with them as there were not enough airtight boxes to hold everything. In trying to find a way out of the difficulty I thought of every device used by my friends. Finally I remembered a distant cousin always put the winter clothes away in large tin tubes very similar to a huge stovepipe. I told the tinsmith in the nearest town about it and he made me a container 16 inches in diameter and five feet tall with a tightly fitting lid. It is the best thing I ever had for keeping out moths and as it is narrow it takes very little room.—Mrs. P. Y.

When I am getting ready for a railroad journey, which isn't very often, I refer to a very useful list I have had for years. On it I have noted the things that are essential and so am saved the bother of wondering "whether everything is in" my suitcase. The list contains such items as washcloth, soap in holder, tooth brush and paste, tube of cold cream, brush and comb, small whisk, tiny testament, plenty of hankies, clean collars, underwear, kimona, bedroom slippers, etc. Larger items, such as dresses, are easy to remember but the smaller things mentioned above are sometimes forgotten in the hurry of packing unless there is some reminder. On

making preparations for returning home I refer to my list and so leave no "souvenirs" behind for my hostess to forward. This plan has saved me many minutes of worry.—Miss N. I. F.

I had no cake box and could not afford to buy one, so substituted a large inverted tin bowl for which I have no other use. This just fits over a cake plate as it sits on the pantry or cellar shelf. At first I found that time was lost in removing the cover so I punched a hole in the middle large enough to admit a screw which was put in from the under side. On to this I pressed a spare cork and had a splendid handle for nothing.—Mrs. D. S. A.

I have a number of uses for cup-hooks. When screwed into pieces of wood or on the back of a door they make good pegs for hanging clothes. If drawer or cupboard handles become broken or lost one of these hooks makes a good substitute. Screw one in an out-of-the-way corner near the kitchen door for the stable lamp.—Jean.

When anyone is ill or having a meal in bed I put a cover under the tray to prevent the bed clothes from getting soiled. I split open a sugar sack, washed and ironed it and basted a hem on all sides. I wound rope silk, by hand, on the bobbin of the sewing machine and threaded ordinary white cotton through the needle. By loosening the tension of the bobbin and stitching the hem on the wrong side I secured an effect that was both pretty and pleasing. In the corners I embroidered a simple design with rope silk of the same color. Beside using this for the sick room, I find that it is a great saving to put it under the children's plates at the table.—A Reader.

My kitchen cupboard is small so I enlarged it by nailing two apple boxes on the top, lengthwise. To keep out dust I hung curtains across the front. I use this extension for dishes needed for every meal and find it gives me a lot of extra room. In the cellar I have a preserve cupboard made of two rows of four apple boxes joined together. Instead of doors I put up a green window shade to keep out the light.—Jean.

White table oilcloth makes an excellent finish for the lower part of the kitchen walls. Measure the total length of the walls omitting doors and windows and purchase the same number of yards of oilcloth, a yard and a quarter wide. This is quite high enough above the baseboard although a yard and a half wide could be used just as well. When one considers the permanency of oilcloth and the ease with which it is cleaned this is not a large investment. Kalsomine the ceiling and the top of the walls first. Then lay the smooth side of the oilcloth on clean newspapers on the floor. Measure carefully the spaces to be covered with joining the oilcloth. Mark with a pencil the exact places where cut-outs are to be made for windows and other openings. Cut straight with sharp scissors. Allow on each half inch on each three yards for shrinkage. Make a good paste from flour, water and glue, and see that it is free from lumps. With a cloth press out all bubbles so that the oilcloth will lie smoothly on the wall. By careful measuring this can be done perfectly by the amateur. The top edge of the oilcloth is finished with a narrow board made specially for this purpose.—Mrs. G. B.



ECZEMA IN RASH ON HANDS

Fingers Cracked. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"Eczema began with a rash on my hands and I could not put my hands in water. It grew worse every day and my hands and fingers all cracked which made them covered with eruptions. I lost sleep with the itching.

"The trouble lasted three months before I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two and a half boxes of Cuticura Ointment the eczema was healed." (Signed) Miss Eva E. Belliveau, 338 Highfield St., Moncton, New Brunswick.

For every purpose of the toilet and bath Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are wonderfully good.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Women! Dye Any Garment or Drapery

Waists	Kimonos	Draperies
Skirts	Dresses	Ginghams
Coats	Sweaters	Stockings

Diamond Dyes

Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Drug stores sell all colors.

Quick relief to BRONCHIAL SUFFERERS

Coughs, nasal and bronchial colds are relieved promptly by the vapor of Cresolene—the standard drugless treatment with forty years of successful use its guarantee. The most widely used remedy for whooping cough and spasmodic croup.

Vapo-Cresolene

Est. 1875.

Sold by druggists. Send for descriptive booklet.

VAPOR-CRESOLINE CO., 62 Cortlandt St., New York or Leeming-Miles Bldg., Montreal, Que.

Seed Grain

"A Bushel or a Car Load"

No. 1 Seed Oats, Test No. 53—1,037
No. 3 Seed Oats, Test No. 53—1,024
No. 1 Seed Flax, Test No. 53—1,070
No. 1 Seed Wheat, Test No. 53—1,158

We also sell re-cleaned Choice 8 C.W. Barley.

We quote prices laid down at destination or Winnipeg. Bulk or sacked. Car loads and small lots.

McMillan Grain Co. Ltd.

328-336 GRAIN EXCHANGE
Phone A2818. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The New in Underthings

Simplicity in Designs and Materials—Different Types of Garments for Various Occasions—By Anne Deane

NO doubt you are rejoicing in the delightfully simple undergarments everyone wears today. Just look back eight or ten years and recall the kind of clothing then in style. I can vividly remember making a gored princess slip with about twenty tiny buttonholes down the back, and what a fatigue it was! Yet in those days everybody indulged in garments of many pieces, gores, frills, ruffles, plackets, waistbands and numberless buttonholes.

However, we have been emancipated from this sort of thing by a change in styles. With the increased looseness of dresses and the gradual lowering of the waist-line, designers evolved a new type of underwear, delightfully simple in line, often made in one piece, and devoid of bands, plackets, buttonholes or the other superfluities. Unless undergarments follow the lines of outer clothing, a dress will never hang rightly, so if you still adhere to old-fashioned underthings let me persuade you to adopt the new styles so that you can look your best, and incidentally save a lot of work.

The Costume Slip Leads

Let's start with the costume slip because it's next to your dress and has a direct influence upon your general appearance. No. 1514 is an example of this sort of garment. It is an exceedingly useful piece of clothing, very easily made and can be put on in a jiffy, all of which should highly recommend it to a busy farm mother. As it is suspended from the shoulders there is absolutely no danger of "coming to pieces," or of the skirt appearing beneath your dress. Not only does a garment like this make you look better, but you enjoy peace of mind that was often destroyed in the past by the dread that your petticoat might show. With the assurance of perfect safety and neatness comes greater self-possession and poise.

Various materials are used for this utilitarian garment, depending upon the dresses under which it is worn. Of course, fine white cotton is the best for light summer dresses, but make sure that it is not too filmy or you will have to put on an extra skirt underneath. It always pays to wear the fewest possible layers of clothing for the sake of keeping cool, so select a fabric that is of the right weight. For light silk dresses a slip of heavy raw silk, washable satin, or crepe de chene is the best choice, while deeper shades of the same materials are suitable for gowns of darker color. Tricolette is also used. When possible have the colors matching exactly. With cloth dresses, mercerized cotton, sateen, or satin can be worn. Make sure that the fabric does not "crock" or shed dye, or your underclothes will soon look grimy.

Shoulders and Hems

You have no idea how much thin, dark dresses are improved by a matching slip. For instance, a navy or brown voile, or a tricolette, when worn over a slip of the same shade looks 100 per cent. better than it does over light things, no matter how beautiful they are. Just try it and see. Of course all other undergarments should be entirely covered on the shoulders by the slip. Sections of white vest can spoil the look of a thin, dark dress, if they appear at the top, so wear narrow straps that can be hidden from view. If they insist on falling off your shoulders, use lingerie clasps for holding all together. Of course, a

slip should come to within half-an-inch of the bottom of the hem, especially when the dress is transparent. Little or no trimming is used on slips, except on white cotton ones, which are sometimes adorned by a touch of embroidery or hems, itching at the top.

Some years ago designers evolved a combination garment consisting of drawers and corset cover, and out of this grew the popular envelope chemise with its variations. The present-day version is usually cut in one piece, has few seams and bands and is much easier to make and more comfortable to wear than its predecessor. What could be cooler than a slip worn over "teddies" or "step-ins." Some varieties have an elastic at the waist but this can be omitted and is not suitable for a stout woman who is trying to conceal her many curves with straight-line garments.

For this type of underwear batiste, longcloth, fine white nainsook, madapolin, cambric and other similar fabrics are always a safe investment. However, they have rivals in white raw silk, crepe de chene and heavy Jap silks which launder quickly and wear well, if of good quality. For travelling, these fabrics are excellent because they are light, take up little room, do not crush and can be "done up" more easily than cottons. Personally I prefer white or cream, but the stores are also showing flesh color, white with pink, mauve or pale blue bindings. For every-day wear, good, serviceable materials are the only thing, but for a trousseau, many girls like to include a few pieces that are extra dainty in material and trimming.

Little Trimming Used

Little adornment is used for underthings of any kind, but just now hand-done hemstitching both on cottons and silks holds first place and very pretty it is, too. Sometimes a design is worked in hemstitching. A little embroidery is used, but very few crocheted yokes are seen. A tiny picot edging is nice for teddies. On elaborate pieces medallions of fine lace or crochet are inserted.

The suggestions already made for chemises are equally suitable for nightgowns. In The Guide Fashion Magazine you will find some splendid ideas for all kinds of underwear. Camisoles like No. 1132 are popular with a number of people who wear blouses and skirts. Both silks and cottons are appropriate materials. No. 1303 is an example of a new type of fitted corset cover. You will notice how it preserves the long lines and hides the curves at the waist. Underskirts, too, are straight in outline. No frills or flounces are seen these days, but a plaited ruffle gives the necessary width. With overblouses it is a good plan to wear a "camisole skirt," which is really only a skirt hung from the shoulders by an underwaist. This preserves the long lines and makes the two pieces look like a whole dress.

Bloomers like No. 1862, are becoming very popular because they are easily made and fit so well that there is little bunchiness. Notice the double set of elastic at the knees.

There has been a great improvement recently in the style of knitted garments such as vests and combinations. The result is that there are fewer wrinkles, less bunchiness and a greater comfort. Viewing the situation from every angle, underthings have never been so hygienic, comfortable, or easy to make as they are today.



Cheerful Warmth —Brilliant Light

Tonight—after evening chores are done and supper dishes are put away—countless homes, scattered the length and breadth of this land of ours, will radiate the light and warmth of Imperial Royalite Coal Oil.

There's no friendlier light for oil lamps—none so clean, so soft, so bright. There's no better fuel for oil stoves—no other so full of ruddy warmth and welcome cheer.

Whether you require it for light, heat or power—as fuel for lamps, stoves, incubators or engines—you will always find Imperial Royalite Coal Oil uniform, satisfactory and economical. Convenient supplies near you.

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS FOR FARM USES

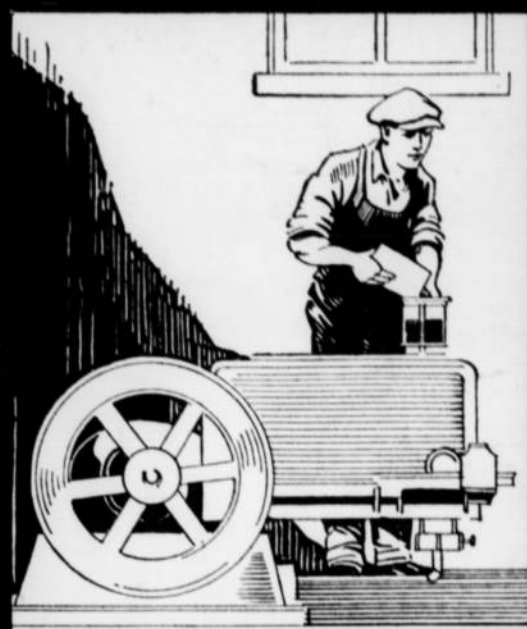
IMPERIAL PREMIER GASOLINE
IMPERIAL ROYALITE COAL OIL
IMPERIAL POLARINE MOTOR OILS
AND TRANSMISSION LUBRICANTS
IMPERIAL POLARINE CUP GREASE
IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL

IMPERIAL PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
IMPERIAL GRANITE HARVESTER OIL
IMPERIAL CASTOR MACHINE OILS
IMPERIAL ATLANTIC RED OIL
IMPERIAL THRESHER HARD OIL
IMPERIAL CREAM SEPARATOR OIL
IMPERIAL EUREKA HARNESS OIL
IMPERIAL MICA AXLE GREASE

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



The slack season is a good time to clean and oil harness. Use Imperial Eureka Harness Oil—a superior preservative and dressing.



Engines run better and last longer when correctly lubricated. Ask the Imperial Oil man for the proper grade of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils.

More than 1300 Bulk Distributing Stations and thousands of dealers are entrusted with the responsibility of serving Canadian farmers with adequate supplies at all seasons. Ask the Imperial Oil Man for advice regarding our products and their uses.



Ogden's CUT PLUG

Now in
Vacuumized Tins



80¢
the ½ lb

always fresh

Ogden's Liverpool.



Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,
Calgary

Get the fullest possible protection.
Thousands of Farmers find safety
and satisfaction in selling their
grain through this Farmers' Company.

Let Us Send You FREE

This razor is the genuine "Gillette." It is unnecessary to say more. You already know it to be one of the most popular razors ever put out. The razor is complete with one blade, is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Encased in a leatherette-covered art-metal case, with spring hinges, plush lining. You know its value, so will appreciate the offer we are making.



This razor is given absolutely free with a subscription to The Guide at our regular rate of \$2.00 for three years. Or is given for a one-year subscription at \$1.00 plus 50 cents—\$1.50 in all. New or renewal subscriptions are accepted on this offer. Your own or anyone else's. Renewals are extended from present expiry date.

ACT QUICKLY—SEND YOUR ORDER TO

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

Profitable Exchanges Offered and Made Through
Guide Classified Ads.

The Strange Mixings of Our Age

Obliteration of Many Old Boundaries—By Dr. S. G. Bland

ONE of the distinctive features of this age seems to be the queer mixing-up of things once kept separate. For example, religion and amusement. There was a time when the prevailing opinion of good people was that there was no place for amusement in the thoroughly religious life.

"No room for mirth or trifling here, if life so soon is gone,
If now the Judge is at the door
And I must soon appear before the inexorable throne."

The great and good John Wesley, St. John of England, as Mr. Stead once called him, in planning the program of the day for the boys of his Kingswood school filled up the whole day without one minute for play. And I know a hymn book where the original and correct version of the one hundredth psalm, "All people that on earth do dwell, Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice; Him serve with mirth—" is changed to "Him serve with fear." The change accents ill with the spirit of the psalm but it seemed fitting to good people who found no place for mirth or festivity or sport in a truly consecrated life.

I have heard a story which I believe to be authoritative about the late Chancellor Neiles, of Victoria College, which the geniality and humanness of that wise and good man make in part, at any rate, quite credible, of how when a young man, a probationer for the Methodist ministry, he was held up at a district meeting by an official of the circuit on which he had been stationed, on the charge of unministerial and un-Christian conduct, and the offence was that he had attended a baseball match and, worse, had taken part in it, and to complete the enormity of the crime, had taken off his long ministerial frock coat and played baseball in his shirt sleeves! Fortunately, if Dr. Neiles was not able to prove an alibi or vindicate baseball as a Christian and even ministerial function, he was able to put his accuser out of court by charging that he had been guilty of an even graver irregularity in attending a circus.

Out of my own memories I can recall a good man who was genuinely distressed because his minister occasionally played croquet on the parsonage lawn, and I think seriously doubted whether that minister was devoted as he should be to his work, because not infrequently in summer time he went fishing on Monday morning. Even where, rather grudgingly, it was admitted that there might be some place for amusement, it was felt that most popular amusements were questionable, and that amusement and religion must be kept carefully apart. So brought up in the old way of thinking, as I had been, it gave me something of a shock when 30 or 35 years ago I began to note, for example, in the Ladies Home Journal, the strange and as I thought unnatural and illegitimate jumbling of religion and worldly amusements. Mrs. Margaret Bottome's wise and spiritual "heart to heart" talks and illustrated sketches of actresses, and references to the theatre and the dance, as though it were possible for the same people to be interested in these frivolities and Mrs. Bottome's counsels. That was a psychology which at that time I could not understand. Since then the mix-up has grown worse and worse.

Every town has its church league of tennis, baseball, football or hockey. Churches and Y.M.C. associations have billiard tables. Almost every fair sized church has its dramatic society. Many have arranged the platform in their lecture-rooms to make it suitable for presenting plays. I have seen in a church on Sunday evening what the good people of the middle ages would have called a mystery play—a beautiful and impressive impersonation of Mary, and the Babe and the Shepherds and the Magi. There are plays like The Passing of the Third Floor Back, and The Servant in the House, and most modern and searching of them all—The Fool, for which ministers became the most enthusiastic advertisers. Missionary and religious education societies

do not disdain the theatrical and organize elaborate pageants for education and propaganda. And the end of this mixing is not yet.

Fiction is another field for this queer jumbling of religion and things once deemed alien. There was a time when many good people banned all novels, even the novels of Scott and Dickens. I have vivid recollections of warnings, that even then at once impressed and distressed me, that the reading of novels and attendance at the play was the first stage in backsliding.

But this attitude could hardly be sustained when the ministers began to write novels. Charles Kingsley, and George MacDonald and Baring Gould and E. P. Roe and Edward Eggleston and Ian MacLaren and S. R. Crockett and Silas and Joseph Hocking, and W. J. Dawson and Charles Goss, down chronologically to our own Canadian group, Ralph Connor and R. E. Knowles and H. A. Cody, and Bertal Heener, and my old student, David Howarth, in his very interesting Valley of Gold. Beyond controversy the novel has been redeemed.

The same obliteration of boundaries is going on between religion and politics. How jealously those frontiers were once defined. Woe unto the preacher who made even a veiled allusion to politics. That was the unpardonable sin. This abhorrence of politics in the pulpit had a good root—the memory of hateful clerical intimidation in the past and a root not so good, the reluctance to let the searchlight of religion play on a very dirty mess. I can remember when even in regard to such a comparatively clean and wholesome form of public service as in a municipal council, I was pained when I learned that one of the most interested members of the church of which I was pastor, was going to run for the city council. We shall lose him I thought from the prayer meeting, and he will probably lose his religion. We could not feel that way today. The mixing has perhaps not gone very far, but there is some of it. The new Labor government of Great Britain is a very interesting and promising illustration. I suppose there never was, with but one possible exception, a government in England, inspired by such a high and disinterested religious devotion. I fancy there are many members of it who are deeply and passionately religious, and who would be puzzled to point out where their religion ended and their politics began. For myself I am bound to confess that for some years the two are becoming more and more inextricably confused. The same confusion appears in our Canadian Progressive and Labor parties. It is entirely natural that there should be among their representatives at Ottawa, five ministers or ex-ministers of religion. I rather expect that before Canadian politics are cleaned up, and an administration is enthroned on the hill, that seeks purely and fearlessly the common good, some more ministers will be on that job. After all, this mixing up of politics and religion should surprise no one. They are old pals. They had a glorious partnership in the great Puritan age in England, the only age in which there would be any possibility of finding a government to compare with the present Labor government of Great Britain. That was an age in which religion meant not merely getting happy, but a majestic and compelling sense of responsibility for national righteousness.

Noblest of all was the mixing of religion and politics in old Israel. Any one who feels uneasy over what he regards as a secularisation of religion should study the statesmen—prophets of the Old Testament, Nathan and Elijah and Amos and Isaiah and Jeremiah, and see how little they have to say about the soul and its salvation, and how much about the nation and its salvation.

There is nothing we need to study so much as the teaching of Jesus and of the Hebrew prophets. Both are free from the modern fallacy of thinking the soul can be saved out of its social setting. I had meant to speak of the mixing of religion and business. That must be postponed.

Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary: A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Manitoba

Springhill U.F.M. Re-organizes

The Springhill local, following their recent re-organization meeting put on a membership drive and appointed two captains, who in turn chose four others for their crew, the losing side having to arrange for a concert and social, which is to be held on March 17. The drive proved a decided success, securing a membership of 30, and more members will be lined up a little later on.

Their last meeting was a very satisfactory one with a good attendance and a very helpful discussion took place on Co-operative Marketing of Farm Produce. Their officers are very much encouraged at the good start made and feel sure that they are going to make a success of the work.

Three committees were appointed to take charge of the following: 1. Musical part of program; 2. co-operative marketing; 3. current events.

The following are the officers elected: President, V. Grainger; vice-president, R. Townsend; secretary, Mrs. W. Poole; directors, Mrs. A. E. Clark, Mrs. T. Pearson, Mrs. Wm. McCutcheon, W. Ewing, S. Kolesar, G. A. Baker, I. Yerex and T. Pearson.

U.F.M. Notes

A new U.F.M. local to be known as the Rosendorn branch, was organized a few days ago, and has enrolled 11 members to date, fees for which have been forwarded to Central. The officers elected are as follows: President, P. F. Brandt; vice-president, D. K. Eidse; secretary, J. R. Dueck, Morris P.O.

Swan River U.F.M. has forwarded \$50 as a donation from their local to Central office funds. Action of this kind taken on the initiative of the local members is very gratifying to the association generally, and especially to the Central office. Central wishes to express its very cordial thanks and best wishes to the Swan River members, for this generous contribution.

Silverton U.F.M. has enrolled up to date, a membership of 52, of which 21 are ladies. Their secretary, J. Callin, states that the ladies are three times their strength of last year. The local board of directors are at present out on a drive for securing further members, and they expect to more than double their last year's membership. Everything looks very promising for 1924 at Silverton, and the wheat pool is being well supported by the local. Their secretary, and G. M. Shaw, president, Marquette District Board, are planning to visit Angusville, and a few other points in the district with the object of re-organizing the locals.

Saskatchewan

Good Organization Work

A series of meetings was recently organized by Frank Eliason, of Wynyard, which was addressed for the most part by W. A. S. Tegart, director of District No. 6, and a local of the S.G. G.A. was organized in each case. On Mr. Tegart leaving the district the work was taken up by Ira O'Dell, of Foam Lake, director of District No. 9.

The plan arranged by Mr. Eliason is to have a local in each school district surrounding Wynyard, each having its own local committee, with a kind of central executive for the district at Wynyard. The idea is that this central executive shall arrange for speakers, each of whom will visit each local in the district in turn so that not only will the farmers in the entire district be interested in the same questions, but the cost to each local will be comparatively small.

Following Mr. Tegart, a week or so was spent in the district by J. W. Purse, who spoke on the U.G.G. Cattle Pool, and an endeavor is being made to get a representative of the Co-operative

Creameries to give a series of addresses to the same locals.

This plan, which was devised by Mr. Eliason, is simple and effective, and is well worth consideration by organizers in other communities.

The following locals were organized in this particular campaign, viz.: Grandy, sec., A. K. Hall, 12 members; Little Quill, sec., Miss E. Hewgill, 24 members; Spring Burn, sec., J. K. Kristjanson, 10 members; Harvard, sec., O. J. Halldorson, no report; Rushville, sec., Albert Kaelble, 8 members; East Lynne, sec., Fred Deakin, 16 members; Nardre, sec., B. Peterson, no report; Round Plain, sec., B. Luke, 14 members. The secretary of Grandy local fully expects that every farmer in the school district will join the local.

Mr. Tegart dealt at each meeting he attended with the need for organization in order to solve the economic problems of the farmers, referring especially to the question of co-operative marketing. Mr. Purse also spoke on the wheat pool as well as the cattle pool.

T. M. Benson, of Fundale, Sask., has been appointed secretary of the Neosho G.G.A. for the current year. Mr. Benson succeeds R. H. Williams in this office. Fees for 10 members have so far been sent in to the Central office.

At the request of G. V. Larson, director of District No. 3, Meyer Hoffer, of Rateliffe, has been requested to act as county chairman for the Weyburn constituency until a permanent appointment can be made.

Alberta

Urge Construction Branch Lines

A resolution passed by Mansfield local, urgently requesting the construction of the Big Valley-Loverna and Hanna-Warden branch lines, points out that the district is suffering very severely from lack of transportation facilities, and that the disappointment resulting from the continued delay in building these branches is causing a great exodus from the district. Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Senate and to E. J. Garland, M.P.

Address by Mr. Shaw

An address by J. T. Shaw, M.P., to the Conrich local, was closely followed and heartily appreciated. Mr. Shaw discussed various political reforms and urged closer union of the farmers on the grounds of common interests. The annual financial report of Conrich local was very satisfactory, and the prospects for the current year are felt by the officers to be encouraging.

At a basket social and dance given by the Hooper local, recently, 25 members were signed up for 1924, which is practically the entire number of farmers in the district not already members. In addition, the proceeds of the social amounted to \$60.

Normandale local enjoyed a visit at a recent meeting from J. K. Sutherland, director for Bow River, and R. N. Mangles, wheat pool trustee. The addresses of both were heard with close attention, and Mr. Mangles answered a number of questions regarding the wheat pool. At the conclusion of the meeting lunch was served.

Norton local reports an increase in membership of 50 per cent. over last year, and is "going strong."

The secretary of Lorraine local writes that "our local has taken on new life again, and the meetings are excellently attended."

Progress local have contributed the sum of \$47.30 to the 1921 deficit fund, the proceeds from a box social given for the purpose.

700,000 satisfied users backed my judgment when I bought my BUCKEYE incubators and brooders



It is a literal fact that thousands and thousands have actually "junked" their old incubators and brooders of various makes to make way for Buckeye equipment.

Don't Gamble! You can be absolutely sure of effective equipment in advance. Buckeye incubators and brooders are endorsed by nearly three-quarters of a million users.

Buckeye Incubators hatch 175 million chicks a year—bringing forth the finest, healthiest chicks. And more than 150 million chicks a year are raised by the Buckeye System of Colony Brooding—the system which is making big profits for Buckeye owners.

"How can I save my chicks from dying in the shell?"

"How can I prevent the frightful mortality due to faulty brooders?"

The Buckeye "Reason Why" Catalog answers these vital questions and many more. It tells why Buckeye Incubators hatch every hatchable egg, with hardly a weakling among them. And why Buckeye Colony Brooders raise them all to maturity.

Send for new catalogs. If interested in Blue Flame Brooders, send for Catalog No. 24; or in Coal-Burning Brooders, No. 36; Buckeye Incubator Catalog No. 48 tells how to grow more and better chicks.

The Buckeye Incubator Company

World's Largest Manufacturer of Incubators and Brooders

75 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A.

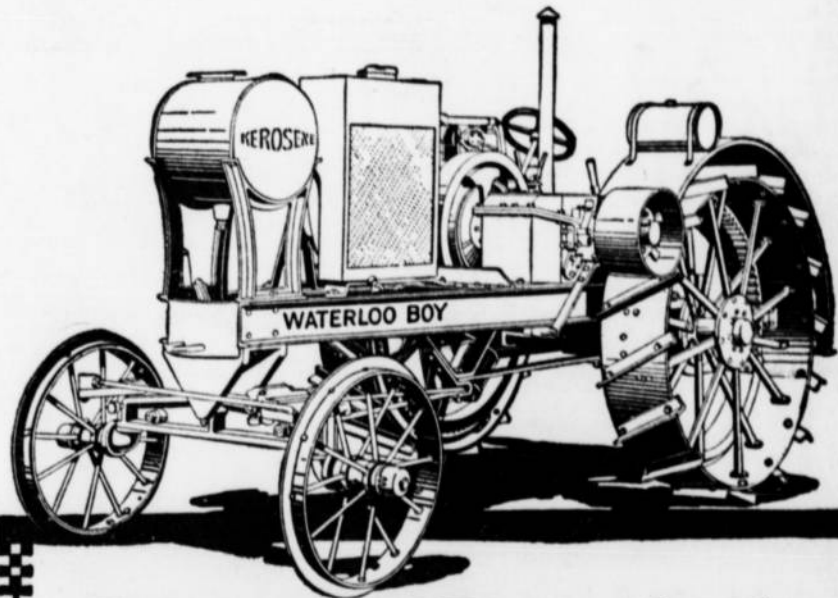
Canadian Headquarters

Wood, Alexander & James, Hamilton, Ont.

The J. H. Ashdown Hynde Co., Winnipeg, Man.

A. I. Johnson & Co., Vancouver, B. C.

Marshall-Wells Co., Vancouver, B. C.



Economical Power in the Field and at the Belt

Waterloo Boy power is doubly economical. First, because of its unusually low fuel, oil and upkeep costs which result in a tremendous saving per year; second, because you can do more work per day in the field and at the belt.

Waterloo Boy Farm Tractor

The Waterloo Boy is a real kerosene tractor. Its specially-designed, two-cylinder, low-speed engine utilizes this low-priced fuel with marked economy. Many Waterloo Boy users report an actual saving of \$2 per day in fuel and oil costs—a big reason for its profitable operation on thousands of farms.

For your field work—plowing, disking, seeding, harvesting, etc.—the Waterloo Boy is guaranteed to develop 12 H. P. It pulls three plows almost anywhere at the most effective speed for good plowing.

For your belt work—operating the thrasher, silo filler, corn sheller, wood saw, etc., this heavy-duty farm tractor is guaranteed to deliver 25 H. P. direct from engine to belt—ample power for operating the most economical-sized belt machinery with plenty of surplus power to meet emergencies.

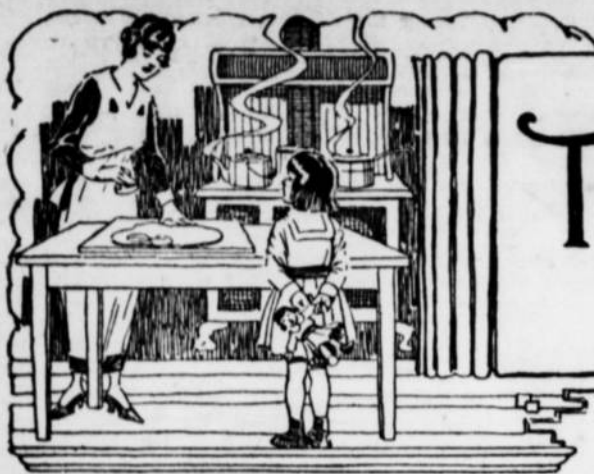
The Waterloo Boy is simple, easy to understand, easy for you to adjust and repair, and every part is easy to get at—the services of a mechanic are seldom required.

See this "built-for-the-farm" tractor at your John Deere dealer's and ask him to demonstrate it.

A POST CARD WILL BRING FREE LITERATURE

Write today for booklet fully illustrating and describing this better farm tractor. Address, John Deere Plow Company, Limited, at Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Lethbridge and ask for Booklet WC-310.

JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILL.
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



The Countrywoman

Editorial Comment.



Margaret Bondfield One of the most interesting women of England at the present time is Grace Margaret Bondfield, the first woman in the British Isles to win a ministry post. It is not many months ago since Miss Bondfield figured quite prominently in news reports because of the fact that she had been newly elected chairman of the General Council of Trades and Union Congress of Great Britain—the first woman to ever head this large and important Labor body. Shortly after the recent English general election was over, and it became apparent that the Labor group would be called upon to form a government, there were rumors that Miss Bondfield would be asked to accept a cabinet position. Certainly no man holding the important position that she held would have been overlooked by a government seeking good cabinet material. However, a man was selected minister of labor, and Miss Bondfield was appointed parliamentary secretary of labor. Miss Bondfield did not endorse the criticisms made of the government's actions at leaving her out of the cabinet, and in an interview about that time she expressed her opinion that her appointment was a sufficient step for the moment, and that the inclusion of a woman in the government if not in the cabinet was a justification of women's claims in the past and a portent for the future.

Miss Bondfield is described as a magnetic woman of charm and culture—the very antithesis of the type of woman, opponents of woman suffrage assured us would be developed and pushed forward, if women interested themselves in politics. She has had a good general education and has received a broad education in the active school of life. That education has given her a deep sympathy and understanding of the life of working people. She has been a wage earner since early girlhood. Over 30 years ago she went to London to find work and has said that the most vivid memories of youth is that period of three months when she tramped the unfriendly streets of London looking for a job. Speaking of it she says: "In those days there were no labor exchanges. I would go to the city warehouses early in the morning and get any information I could from the city travellers as to possible vacancies. I then had to go off on the old horse busses sometimes to the other end of London, only to discover when I got there that I was one of perhaps 150 to 200 applicants, that before we had stood in the queue for long a notice would be sent out: 'No good waiting any longer—places filled'."

Telling of how she first became interested in trade unionism, after she had found work in a drapery shop, Miss Bondfield continues: "There had been a great agitation about the wages paid to tea shop girls, and the general secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union, James Macpherson, wrote a letter to a London evening paper, pointing out the only remedy for these conditions of semi-slavery was to be found in a combined effort of all the women themselves. . . . As at that time I was working about 76 hours a week for a wage somewhere about a \$100 a year, it seemed a practical suggestion and I wrote at once for further information."

She joined a newly organized union, was soon appointed secretary, and not long afterwards gave up her job and devoted herself to organizing workers.

She is noted for her ability as a platform speaker. She makes an attractive use of valuable statistics which she has collected by hard study. She has made extended personal investigations into the conditions under which working women work and live. She has had considerable experience in writing for English publications. She is also noted for her splendid executive ability. One writer commenting on her said that had she chosen to use this ability in the commercial world she would have won outstanding financial success. She ran twice as a Labor candidate in the Northampton district, and was defeated prior to the last general election. Each

time she polled a larger vote and finally she was elected.

Canadian women will watch with interest the career of Margaret Bondfield in her prominent and responsible position in British public life.

Hobbies and Enthusiasm There is a man, let us call him the Butterfly man, who sometimes drops in to see us to talk for awhile about butterflies. Once he commences upon his favorite topic, the busy work-a-day world with its worrying perplexities slips into the background, and we catch glimpses of a fairy land full of creatures with soft velvety wings, and of gorgeous coloring. Large moths, rare and familiar varieties

Lost Gardens

If once you loved a garden,
That's not your garden now—
Yellow crocus in the grass,
And budding lilac bough!—
April's a remembering time,
You will always know,
Green-splashed gold of daffodils,
Where they used to grow.

April's a remembering time,
Days of garden grace,
Lift the covering of straw,
And find a pansy face,
If you have loved a garden,
Its ways will call you yet,
Nothing else that life may bring
Will help you to forget.

Once I loved a garden
That's not my garden now.
In April I remember
The smell of earth and how,
Like folded hands in prayer,
Holding a scented heart,
The hyacinth comes pushing
The loose, brown soil apart.

You can't forget a garden,
Where you have planted seed,
Where you have watched the weather,
And known the roses' need.
When you go away from it,
However long or far,
You'll leave your heart behind you
Where roots and tendrils are.

—Louise Driscoll.

of butterflies become exceptionally interesting. There is a guilty feeling that we have not made the best use of the pair of eyes with which nature endowed us and so we have missed a great amount of pleasure and interest. But for the while we are quite content to see with the mind's eye and to add to the store of our information from the wealth of another person's. That other person's enthusiasm is contagious and when he finally departs we find the day brighter and happier, because of that enthusiasm.

There is a farm woman we dearly love to visit.

She is a busy person doing a great amount of work in her own home, and also doing important public work, but somehow or other she never seems hurried. At almost any hour of the day she will pause to discuss gardens. She says her garden rests her. When family and household cares perplex or when public work wearies her, she loves to slip out of doors and dig and plant and hoe. She declares that her garden gives her a better perspective of life, small things do not seem so irritating nor big problems so overwhelming after an hour or so in the garden among her flowers. She talks of flowers just as if they were people, very dear people, who need understanding and consideration. Her enthusiasm and interest holds us spell-bound and somehow or other the thought that anyone who fails to plant a garden is robbed of a large share of life creeps unbidden into our mind.

Then there is another good friend who is a lover of bees. She tells us the most interesting things about the habits of bees, about their manner of working, how they store their food, how they govern themselves and select their queen. Her enthusiasm for her hobby is the joy of her friends.

It pays to have a hobby outside of one's regular work. It gives greater satisfaction and joy to life. The man or woman with a hobby is very rarely ever a pessimist. Most of us like having something to do which we are not compelled by circumstance to do. It affords a means of self-expression. It becomes a game not a task. It helps to give a better balance to our lives. Whether it is bees, butterflies, birds, gardens, radio, music, writing or reading, every woman ought to have a hobby.

Precedence to Dower Rights An important decision, one which will interest those who are concerned with the working out of dower rights of married women, has been recently given by the appellate division of the supreme court of Alberta, in connection with the precedence of dower rights over those of mortgage companies.

The appeal was in connection with the O'Leary case, and involved a mortgage right amounting to over \$14,000. At the time the mortgage was put upon the O'Leary property, Mrs. O'Leary was living apart from her husband. He wished to mortgage the property, and did so without first securing her consent. Mr. Justice Ives granted an order permitting him to do so.

Appeal to the higher court was made, and it ruled by a majority vote that Justice Ives had no jurisdiction to make an order depriving a wife of her dower without notice to her.

Notes By The Way Hon. J. A. Cross, attorney-general for Saskatchewan, gave the following information to the legislature regarding Mother's Allowances: \$215,640 was paid in allowances for 1923. There is a total of 2,618 children in the families receiving allowances, and there were 754 women in receipt of the allowances. In 22 cases the husbands were in jail or penitentiary, and 634 cases the mothers were widows.

According to news reports of the Daily Mail, regulations have been issued in the province of Constantinople, Turkey, making a medical examination compulsory in the case of all persons intending to marry. The doctor's medical report must be accepted by the municipal authorities before marriage will be allowed.

A deputation from the National Council of Women waited upon the cabinet of the Ontario government and recommended considerable social legislation. They asked that the government establish a compulsory short training course for immigrant girls; that minimum wage laws apply to minors under 18; that legislation be enacted permitting women to act on juries, and that no man or woman under 30 years of age be allowed to serve as jurors; that inspection of immigrant children be put under the provincial children's aid department.



Women Members of the British House of Commons

From left to right: Miss Jewson, Miss Susan Lawrence, Lady Astor, Mrs. Wintringham, the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. Philipson, Lady Tarrington and Miss Margaret Bondfield.

The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Joe Bostock, builder of the Mississibi railway was shot by an unseen enemy, while out looking for some way to finish the line across the Big Muskeg which lay in its path. Wilton Carruthers, his chief engineer and best friend, carried the body back to Clayton, and arrived at a meeting of the shareholders of the Mississibi just in time to get them to pass a motion that the line was to be finished.

Carruthers and Molly McDonald, daughter of the factor of the store at the portage, were in love with each other, but McDonald hated the young engineer. Bowyer, a member of the legislature and a rival of Joe's, seemed to have some influence over McDonald. Bowyer tried to discourage Wilton and offered to buy the line, but Wilton refused his offer.

Joe's will left everything to his irresponsible young wife, Kitty. Search revealed that 500 shares of the stock had disappeared. Phayre, the banker, produced a transfer signed by Joe in return for a \$350,000 loan which had to be paid by a certain date or the Mississibi swung to Bowyer interests.

Kitty dismayed Wilton by telling him that she loved him. She schemed with Bowyer, who was also in love with Molly, to get Molly out of her way. She told Molly that Wilton had ceased to love her and at last succeeded in getting Molly to break her engagement.

Wilton went to Clayton to raise money to finish the railway, but found that Bowyer and the banker had used the press to ridicule the line, and it was impossible to raise money. Bowyer advised him to throw up the line. When he got back to camp he found that there had been treachery and a prairie fire had been started with gasoline, which burned the trestle work of the bridge across the muskeg which had just been completed. He found Jules had been murdered in his own shack.

Chambers and Hackett, two men in Bowyer's employ, kidnapped Molly and her father and conveyed them to Bowyer's camp.

CHAPTER XXII Tongway Talks

WILTON carried the dead man into his room and laid the body on the bed. His face was set like flint. In this he traced the work of Bowyer; but the tool, Lee Chambers, was the object of his immediate vengeance.

Before anything else he must discover the motive of the burglary.

He opened the safe, which he had shut, and went through the papers very deliberately. He imagined that he would be able to discover immediately what had been abstracted. He was astonished to find that everything appeared intact, and just as he had left it.

The object of the burglary should have been the bundle of engineering records, from which the secret of the location of the new wheat lands might have been ascertained. There were also the blue-prints, showing the proposed ranges and townships, which would have afforded a ready clue. But these had not even been disturbed.

Wilton could not understand it. He tried to figure it out. He had already come to the conclusion that the fire had been started with the purpose of drawing himself and those in the vicinity away from the office, while the burglary was being committed. But why had it failed? And what had Chambers been after?

He might have taken flight in terror after committing the murder, without prosecuting his search. Or, again, he might have been after money.

But Chambers must have known that there was no money in the safe. The men's pay came up monthly by special messenger, and was handed out the same evening. It would arrive on the Monday. Chambers could not have been after spoil of that kind.

Wilton looked through Joe's papers again. Everything seemed intact, and nothing had even been tampered with. It must have been that Chambers took fright after the murder.

He closed the safe again. Outside the smoke was clearing. The fire had passed the limits of the camp, leaving a wilderness of charred tree trunks, still glowing red and lurid in the moonlight. Only the long sheds still burned fiercely down by the muskeg. But the noise from the bunk-houses was increasing. Wild yells, drunken oaths, outbursts of cheering came to Wilton's ears.

Suddenly Andersen came running across the smoking ground, followed by some half-dozen of the engineers. The foreman came panting up to the door of the shack.

"The men are crazy drunk, Mr. Car-

ruthers, and they're planning to attack the office!" he gasped.

"What do they think they'll get here?" demanded Wilton.

"Somebody's been telling them the safe's full of money, and that they're going to be laid off because of the fire."

"That last part's true enough," said Wilton. "The first isn't. You've seen those liquor-sellers?" he demanded sharply.

The foreman nodded. "They was in camp tonight during the fire," he said. "I didn't see the use of telling you then."

Wilton reflected a moment, while the engineers gathered anxiously about him. With coal-black faces, and in their cinders of clothes, they looked like devils rather than men.

"They can't open the safe," said Wilton. "At least, there's only one man can, and he's been at it already. No, never mind what I mean! I don't want bloodshed. I'll open it and show it to them." He turned to one of the engineers. "Take four men with you and hurry to the store, and see that no harm comes to Miss McDonald and her father," he ordered. "And take this," he added, picking the revolver out of the drawer and handing it to him.

"You'd better come, too, Mr. Carruthers," the man suggested.

"No, I'll stay here," said Wilton. "Hurry!"

The engineer picked four men, and they hurried down the road. Andersen and two others remained with Wilton. Hardly had the party left when the mob came streaming out of the bunk-houses toward the office, shouting and yelling. They carried crow-bars and long-handled axes, and were evidently mad with drink.

Seeing the four men standing in the doorway, however, they hesitated to rush them, probably in the belief that they were armed, and stood off, cursing them.

"Speak up!" shouted Wilton. "What is it you men want?"

The shouts died away to a muttering. A spokesman stepped forward.

"We want the money in the safe, and we'll have it," he shouted. "We all know you set the fire because the line's busted, and you've got the safe chock full of money. You've worked us like dogs all summer, and now you're going to lay us off because the company's busted. You'd better hand it over."

Evidently somebody had been telling the men that tale. Wilton was anxious to try peaceful methods.

"There's no money in the safe," he answered. "Send a deputation of three men, and you can examine it."

The Hunkies, who for the most part

STOCKHOLM

Sweden's Masterpiece

TWENTY YEARS have been devoted by the Master Mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this Masterpiece. The Stockholm has back of it the approval of over a million European farmers. The purchaser of a Stockholm separator derives the benefit of generations of experienced workmen and the perfection of European methods. Send coupon today for full details of 30 day trial offer.

\$7.50
After Free Trial

We will ship a Stockholm Separator direct to your farm on 30 days absolutely Free Trial. Before you buy any separator, we want you to try—at our expense—the prize winning separator. We want you to use it as if it were your own. Put it to every test. Then, after 30 days, return it if you choose. We will pay the freight both ways—the trial won't cost you a cent.



Model No. 0
Capacity
180 to 200 lbs.
Per Hour



Model No. 1-B
Capacity
300 to 350 lbs.
Per Hour



Model No. 2
Capacity
500 to 550 lbs.
Per Hour

Free Trial

Your choice of any of these three models. NO MONEY DOWN — FREE TRIAL — SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS — DUTY FREE. This wonderful Stockholm Separator has been picked by a jury of thousands of farmers—picked by dairy experts throughout the world to be the "king" of all separators ever manufactured. Send coupon below for Big Free Book.

Write

Mail coupon for catalog giving full description of this wonderful cream separator. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the Stockholm and details of our 10-year guarantee. Don't wait—be sure to mail the coupon TODAY!

Babson Bros., Ltd., Dept. S 313
110 Princess St. Winnipeg, Man. : 321 King St., E. Toronto, Ont.

Babson Bros., Ltd., Dept. S 313
321 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me the Stockholm catalog and details of your 30 days Free Trial plan. Also the absolute 10-year Guarantee.

Name

Address

City..... Province.....

understood him very well, looked at one another uncertainly. They were as docile as lambs without leadership. But they had a leader; the outlaw Tonguay stepped forward out of the crowd. "Come along, boys, he's fooling you!" he yelled. "Smash his head for him! Give them what's coming to them!"

But he slunk back into their midst as the bellowing mob rushed forward. Wilton noticed that he was fingering a revolver in his coat pocket. He waited until the mob was close upon the shack. He had calculated that an instant's hesitation would follow, seized it, and sprang into their midst, striking out right and left, and felling a drunken laborer with every blow. As Tonguay fumbled desperately with the trigger of the weapon in his pocket, Wilton dealt him a smashing blow that knocked him senseless. He stopped,

took the revolver, and turned and faced his assailants.

"Now, men," he said, crisply, "I've told you that you shall examine the safe, and I'll keep my word. Three of you can enter. The rest will wait outside."

After a pause three of the workmen came forward uncertainly. Wilton took them inside the shack, opened the safe door, and took out the contents, package by package.

"Satisfied there's no money?" he asked.

"I guess that's so," admitted the leader of the men reluctantly.

"Then get out," said Wilton, driving them toward the door.

The three rejoined their companions, and, with sullen mutterings, the workmen lurched away aimlessly, and totally unable to unite on any further plan of aggression, now that their leader was

gone. Andersen and one of the engineers picked up Tonguay and brought him into the shack. The man was still unconscious. Wilton's blow had struck him fairly on the point of the jaw, paralyzing the plexus of facial nerves. However, he showed signs of coming too shortly.

"Jules is dead," said Wilton quietly.

"Jules dead?" shouted Andersen.

"Murdered. It was Lee Chambers. He must have been hanging round the camp. He got into the safe, too, but was scared away before he took anything. Come inside!"

At the sight of the dead man on the bed Andersen swore softly. There were hard looks on the faces of all. They liked Wilton and knew of the troubles of the line; that had not been their business, but the homicide stirred them to the depths.

"The horses are on the edge of the

swamp, Mr. Carruthers," said one of the engineers, a Scotchman named McLaren. "We can catch and saddle them and scour the country. It's my belief he wasn't alone."

"He wasn't," said Wilton.

"He must have been with those two liquor-peddlers," said Andersen. "I guess they set the fire, all right."

"I guess they did," said Wilton. "And I want to go on to the next camp and telephone into Clayton, and get the police up here right away."

"I done it, Mr. Carruthers," said Andersen. "You see, sir, just as soon as the fire began I seen that gasoline on the engine-sheds. And I'd heard the men talking, because I picked up a little bit of their language. I knew there was trouble coming, and I phoned Mr. Quain. He said he'd get an engine and come right up with some of his men."

"Well done!" said Wilton. "We'll have this done for them, at any rate." Tonguay stirred, muttered, and suddenly sat up on the floor, looking at his captors in bewilderment. He put his hand to his head and groaned. Wilton quietly took the revolver out of his pocket and walked toward him.

"I'm going to ask you a few questions, Tonguay," he remarked in a casual tone. "You'll find it to your advantage to answer them. Who sent you here?"

At the sound of his name Tonguay shrank back and shot a sullen glance at Wilton.

"Who sent you here tonight?" repeated Wilton. "Was it the same man who sent you to arrest me last December?"

Tonguay broke into a short laugh. "You t'ink dey tell that to me?" he sneered. "Jim Hackett don't tell me nothings. He say you got de job—you do it!"

"You came with Hackett; but what was the game? You were told to sell liquor round the camp and make the workmen drunk and discontented. I guess you have an idea whom you were working for, besides Jim Hackett, eh, Tonguay?"

"Mebbe I do," muttered the outlaw. "I guess you shoot me unless I say Mr. Bowyer, eh?"

The parry was effective. "You came here with Hackett and Lee Chambers to fire the camp," said Wilton. "Lee Chambers' job was to steal papers from the safe while we were fighting the fire. You were going to meet some where afterward. Where was it?"

Tonguay was silent.

"You'll answer," said Wilton, raising the revolver.

The man burst into scornful laughter. "You don't bluff me," he jeered. "I guess you don't want to be charged with another murder, eh?"

"Do you?" asked Wilton. "How's dat? You don't fix no murder on me."

"Come here!" said Wilton, taking him by the arm and leading him to the door of the bedroom.

The moon, sloping in the west, threw a flood of light on the white face of Jules, showing the crushed skull and the blood-clots that stained the pillow. Tonguay screamed and started away, but Wilton held him fast.

"Lee Chambers' work. A hanging job my friend," he said, grimly. "You'd better answer me now, if you want a chance of getting out of this with a straight neck."

"What do you want to know?" babbled the outlaw.

"Where were you three going to meet afterward?"

"In de club-house of de fishing camp at Chain of Lakes, twelve miles south," groaned Tonguay, sinking back against the wall.

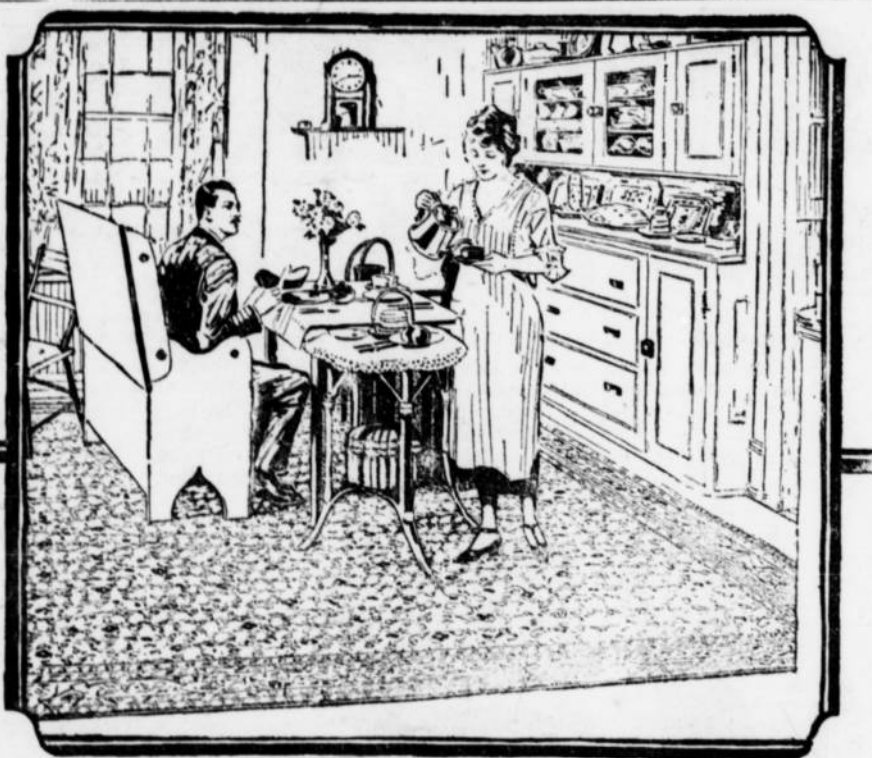
The four men exchanged glances. The fishing season was ended, the shooting season, owing to an act of the legislature, would not open for two weeks more. It was an ideal place for hiding.

"That's where we'll find them," said Andersen.

Wilton handed him the revolver. "You'll guard your prisoner, and hand him over to the police when they arrive," he said.

Then he saw men running toward the shack, and stepped outside. It was the party whom he had sent to the portage

This Gold Seal is on the face of every guaranteed Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rug, and on every few yards of Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard. Always look for it when you buy.



WHAT better start for a perfect day than breakfast in an immaculate, cheerful room! And thousands of modern women who do their own work know how very easy it is to have cheerful, spotless rooms with Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs on the floors. For a few strokes of a damp mop is all the attention these sanitary rugs require.

Waterproof—Durable

Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are made on a firm waterproof base. Nothing can penetrate or stain their seamless, smooth surface. They are wonderfully durable and cost much less than woven floor-coverings. And they lie perfectly flat without fastening.

Patterns for Every Room

These illustrations give only a slight hint of the real beauty and wide variety of patterns in colors that will blend with any decorative scheme. Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are so low in price they are within reach of even the most modest purse.

Popular Rug Sizes—Low Prices

9 x 3 feet	\$ 4.50	9 x 9 feet	\$13.50
9 x 4½ feet	6.75	9 x 10½ feet	15.75
9 x 6 feet	9.00	9 x 12 feet	18.00
9 x 7½ feet	11.25	9 x 13½ feet	20.25
		9 x 15 feet	\$22.50

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard, 85c sq. yd.
Prices in Winnipeg and points West proportionately higher to cover extra freight

Write us for folder, "Modern Rugs for Modern Homes," which illustrates the attractive patterns in full colors.

Gold-Seal Congoleum By-the-Yard

The same durable, waterproof material as the rugs, but made in roll form, two yards wide, for use over the entire floor. Only 85c sq. yd.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
1270 St. Patrick Street, Montreal, Quebec

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
ART-RUGS
Made in Canada
By Canadians—For Canadians



"They're gone!" panted one of them.
 "Gone? What do you mean?" shouted Wilton.
 "Miss McDonald and the factor. They went to bed last night. Now—they're not there. There's been foul work done, and a fight. Her room is all in confusion, the bedclothes dragged into the store, a pitcher smashed to pieces."
 Andersen pulled at Wilton's sleeve. "We'll catch the horses at the muskeg," he said. "You stay here. It's our job, sir."
 "No, it's my job Andersen," answered Wilton; "and, by God, it'll be a thorough one!"

CHAPTER XXIII Wilton Rides Alone

He ran down toward the swamp, followed by the party of engineers. The horses, having recovered from their fright, were grazing along the edge; they were wary, however, and would not let themselves be approached. For some minutes the men made fruitless efforts to surround them.
 However, the animals soon got mired in the muskeg, which impeded their movements without actually holding them, and the men, being lighter, were able to run across the surface. Soon a cordon was formed, and Wilton managed to catch the mane of a big draught-beast which had been in the front row of the grading-yokes, and, despite its clumsy appearance, had taken the saddle and had a tolerable action.

But hardly had he made sure of it by a grasp on the mane and upper lip than the remainder, snorting and flourishing their heels, dashed through the cordon and galloped full speed toward the lake.

"We'll be with you in a minute, Mr. Carruthers!" shouted one of the men as they went in pursuit.

But Wilton, without answering, had sprung on the beast's back and, leaning forward, caught the broken halter and guided it across the swamp. There were saddles in the factor's store and, much as he grudged the time, he decided to saddle and bridle the animal.

He had no doubt that the outlaws who had set the fire were responsible for Molly's abduction and, if the trail led up to Bowyer, as he was sure it would, God help Bowyer!

In a couple of minutes he had put on the saddle and tautened the girth, bridled the animal, and was riding hard along the southward trail, unarmed.

Meanwhile the rest of the party spent a fruitless half-hour trying to catch horses. At length, after a consultation, they hurried back to the camp, collected a few more Canadians and Americans, and started out after Wilton, leaving a half-dozen to keep the workmen in check. But the Hunkies, exhausted after their debauch, were, for the most part, asleep; only a few rolled hiccuping about the exterior of the bunk-houses, indulging in aimless demonstrations against the shack, which the presence of the volunteer guard promptly checked.

In the shack Tonguay stared apathetically at Andersen, who sat with the revolver in his hand, keeping watch over his captive.

"You t'ink I kill dat feller, eh?" he demanded after a while.

"I dunno, my friend," answered Andersen. "If you did, I guess you'll swing for it, all right."

"See here! Jim Hackett tole me to come here an' tell de men dere's money in de safe, and dey're fools to be worked like dogs and den be laid off because de company's busted. Dat's all I know. I tole dem to get der pay what was coming to dem."

"Pos-seebly," said Andersen. "You was a fool to do it, though. That story's for the police; it ain't for me. You can tell the inspector when he gets here."

Tonguay leaped from the chair on which he sat. "What's dat?" he screamed. "De police come here, you tell me?"

"Sure, they're coming! What did you think?"

"See here! You let me go!" yelled Tonguay. "I didn't do no'ting. What for you arrest me?"

"Boss's orders," said Andersen

gruffly. "That'll be enough. Set down like a good feller, now."

Tonguay made a flying leap for the door. Andersen, interposing, put out his leg, and the outlaw sprawled his length upon the floor. He looked up into the muzzle of the revolver.

"If you try that again you'll get a taste of what you give Jules there," said Andersen.

"You lie! I tell you I didn't do dat!" screamed Tonguay, sinking back into his chair and shuddering.

They watched each other for some time. It was beginning to grow light. Suddenly the trample of horses was heard outside. Then Inspector Quain appeared at the door of the shack, accompanied by four mounted constables. They were in full kit, with bandoliers slung across their shoulders, and carried their short-barrelled Rosses.

The men on guard came running up with the news of the outrage at the store. Quain listened, nodded. "Had considerable trouble, eh?" he said, dismounting and casting a glance about him at the burned-out buildings and the still burning sheds.

"That fire was set by enemies of the Missatibi," shouted one of the engineers. "And we've got one of the men in there!" He pointed toward the shack.

Quain went in. "Who's this man

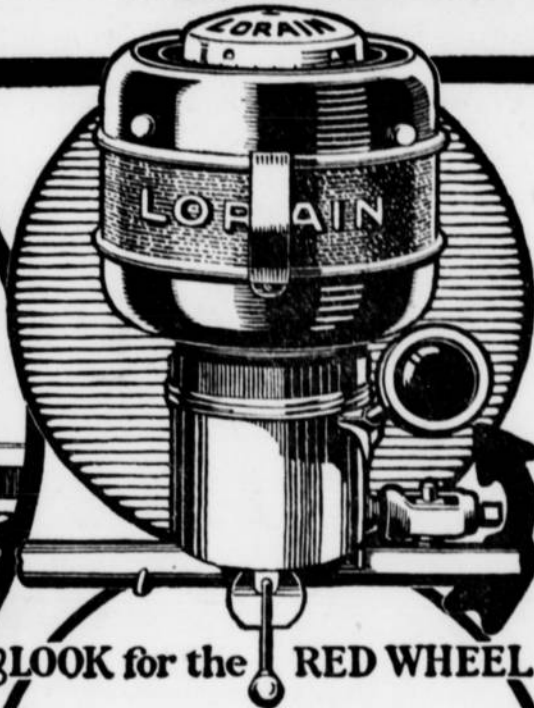
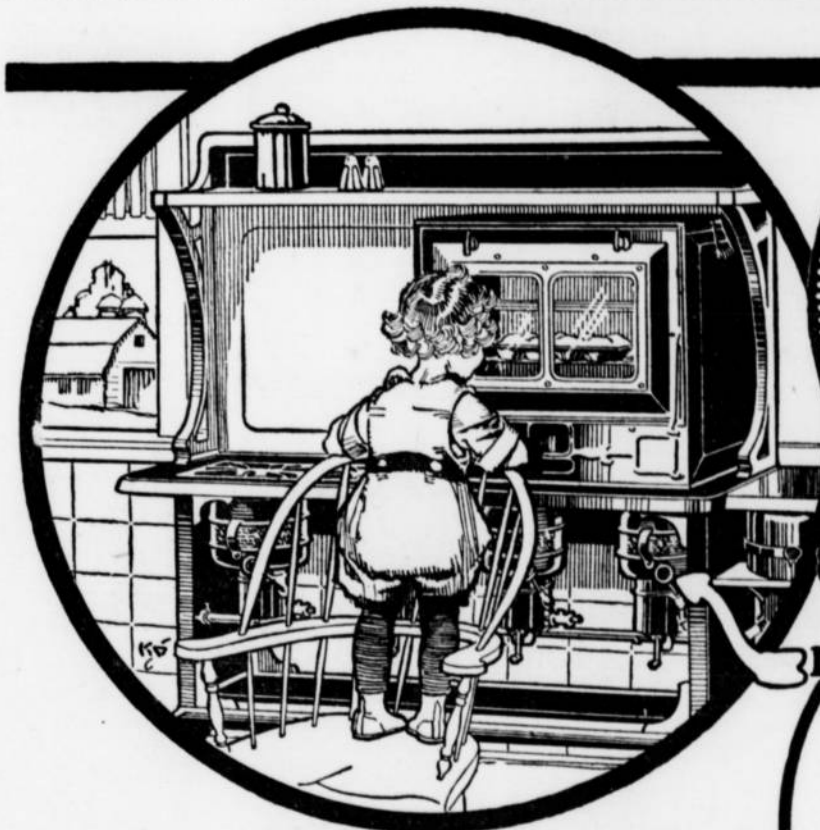
MADE
 IN
 CANADA



Royal Yeast Cakes reach the user in sealed air-tight waxed paper wrappers, each cake being wrapped by machinery—not by hand so that even after package has been opened, the cakes are protected from dust and other harmful contamination.

ROYAL
 YEAST
 CAKES

RICH IN
 VITAMINES



LOOK for the RED WHEEL

Guarantee

Should the inner combustion tube of the Lorain High Speed Oil Burner burn out within 10 years from date of purchase, replacement will be made entirely free of charge.

Real Facts About Oil Stoves

To enjoy true cooking satisfaction, get an oil stove equipped with the famous Lorain High Speed Oil Burners. Such a stove is far superior—first, because the burner generates a clean, odorless, blue flame of great intensity. Second, because this intense heat comes in direct contact with the cooking utensil.

The Lorain Burner is easy to operate. It won't get out of order. It seldom needs cleaning. Gives no wick trouble. And the burner lasts. The vital part is guaranteed for ten years. Read the Guarantee.

For twelve years this burner has been giving perfect satisfaction in thousands upon thousands of homes. Each year the demand for Lorain-equipped Oil Stoves has steadily increased. Last year the demand was far ahead of production—great though that production was.

The Lorain High Speed Oil Burner is standard equipment on many well-known makes of oil stoves. That's why you can get almost any size, style, and color of oil stove equipped with this famous burner. Ask your dealer. If there's none nearby, write us for name of nearest one.

AMERICAN STOVE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

Sole Manufacturers of Gas Ranges equipped with the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator
 World's Largest Manufacturers of Cooking Appliances

LORAIN
 HIGH SPEED
 OIL BURNER

Because the short chimney oil stove burner produces an intense flame which strikes directly on the bottom of the cooking utensil, the heat generated has, in the past, caused the early destruction of its vital part, the inner combustion tube.

This fault has been completely eliminated in the Lorain High Speed Oil Burner by making the inner combustion tube of "Vesuvius Metal" which is not affected by the destructive action of this intense heat. Therefore, American Stove Company now gives with each Lorain Oil Burner the unconditional guarantee shown above.

Many famous makes of Oil Cook Stoves are equipped with Lorain High Speed Burners, including:

- CLARK JEWEL
 George M. Clark & Co. Div., Chicago, Ill.
- DANGLER
 Dangler Stove Co. Div., Cleveland, Ohio
- DIRECT ACTION
 National Stove Co. Div., Lorain, Ohio
- NEW PROCESS
 New Process Stove Co. Div., Cleveland, O.
- QUICK MEAL
 Quick Meal Stove Co. Div., St. Louis, Mo.

you've got here?" he asked Andersen. "I dunno," said the Swede, "except that he's been making trouble in the camp, and he led the crowd to-night. They wanted to bust the safe open."

Quain turned to his men, who were awaiting the order to dismount. "Round up those in their bunk-houses and keep the lot of 'em under guard!" he said, pointing toward the groups of laborers that had gathered about the horses. The constables drove the Hunkies back toward their quarters. "Two of you'll be enough!" shouted Quain after them. "The other two—Beckett and James—will dismount and rest their horses. I'll want you chaps!" "You've had some trouble," said Quain to Andersen.

"Why, this ain't trouble, inspector," answered the Swede. "You just look inside that room. I guess it ain't the worst, what I told you already."

Quain strode to the door of Wilton's bedroom, uttered a sharp exclamation, and bent over the body of Jules. He came back quickly.

"Who killed that Indian?" he asked. "Lee Chambers, I guess."

"Tell me what you know. Look sharp, please!"

"Why, all I know is he done some crooked work on the trestling and beat it out of camp before Mr. Carruthers had time to fire him. Then Mr. Carruthers caught him prowling round the safe one night. Last night he come back after the fire, which I guess that feller there knows something about."

"I tell you I don't know nothing!" yelled Tonguay, who seemed in the extremity of panic.

"Mr. Carruthers said Mr. Chambers killed Jules there and got into the safe. I dunno no more than that. But—"

Suddenly, with a frenzied scream, Tonguay leaped from his chair and darted for the door again. Andersen was just quick enough. He caught him on the door-sill, and the two men struggled furiously. Tonguay snatched Andersen's revolver out of his hand. Andersen's hand closed on the outlaw's wrist.

Quain ran to grasp Tonguay's arm, but, before he could hold it, the struggle ended. For Tonguay had got his finger on the trigger and was trying to bring the weapon in line with Andersen's head. Andersen swung the outlaw's arm around, and the bullet, discharged too late, passed through Tonguay's left arm.

Screaming with pain and fear the man rolled on the floor, and surrendered himself passively to the ministrations of the inspector and Andersen.

The spectators, who had gathered outside the shack, had come running in at the sound of the shot. Quain ordered them out, and, taking off Tonguay's coat, he cut the sleeve of his shirt away. One of the constables brought him his first aid case, and he soon had the wound painted with iodine and bandaged.

"I'll put a blanket on the floor for the poor feller," said Andersen, as Tonguay collapsed in a dead faint in the chair where they had placed him.

"I'll not need you any further," said the inspector. "You'll help keep the men in their bunk-houses, in case of trouble. Take three or four of your

own men. I'm going after Carruthers, and I expect to be back by noon."

He called one of the two men whom he had dismounted.

"You'll be on duty here until relieved," he said. "You will take charge of this man. Also that safe!" He pointed toward it. "Remember that under no circumstances is anyone to be permitted to enter."

The man saluted him. Quain called the second dismounted constable, and they rode off at a swift pace toward the portage.

(To be continued next week.)

The Best Social Evening

Continued from Page 10

lighting the school, the lamps were poor and became badly smoked early in the evening. We mutually decided to have two successive social evenings—the proceeds from the first were to purchase a gas lamp, and from the second we planned on purchasing utensils for serving lunch.

The first evening we had a "hand" social. The ladies and gentlemen were divided by a curtain. The hand of each lady was placed so that a shadow was cast on a white background. A lively, humorous auctioneer was chosen—and he announced that each bidder need not go beyond one dollar. (This was sensible, because box socials had been overdone in other localities, some adventurous young men paying as high as \$7.00 for one box and thus far exceeding their pocket book). Each "hand," of course, had previously pre-

pared an excellent lunch of home-made cooking, daintily put in decorated boxes. Can you imagine the fun and joking when the various shadows appeared? The married ladies were betrayed by their rings. But then this helped the young man who didn't want an "old married woman" for supper. But some were fooled, too—as several ladies discarded the ring and other girls borrowed some for the shadow scene—because the left hand was to be shown. Good coffee was served and the supper was quite a jolly affair. Many ladies snatched moments to give hands an extra dab so that the partners might see some of the beauty that appeared in the shadow.

An elderly friend announced the proceeds, \$17. This was ample to obtain a good gas lamp, rope and pulleys to manipulate its position in the centre ceiling. After supper all joined in a merry old-time dance (one that did not have repetitions of one-step and fox-trot).

A program entertainment was to follow in two weeks, which happened to come in Christmas week. The program was entirely voluntary—all were invited to contribute. It was surprising how original and varied the program was. The numbers were gladly received and appreciated by all. It often happens that in some communities there are sorry folks who do not realize that life's real happiness consists in giving joy to others. When one does not hear the after remark one does not mind in going to special care in preparing some educative or comic number when one knows it will be received kindly.

Coffee, sandwiches and cake were served after the program. Then followed a little dance as before. The music was given free by members present. A fee of 50 cents was charged for gentlemen. This obtained sufficient funds to purchase 500 plain paper serviettes, three dozen tinned spoons and two and one-half dozen enamel cups. These are proving to be very satisfactory. One dear mother member thinks it wise to allow her to take care of these last purchases—after each entertainment.

This is not necessarily the best money-making event we have had—but it is recent, simple and pleasurable, and one in which "money, money, money" was not the prominent thought in each mind during the evening. In fact we had such a pleasant social time that it was a pleasant surprise for us to find that we were able to make these purchases that all would enjoy.—Mrs. Lillian Synhurst, B.A., Hardy, Sask.

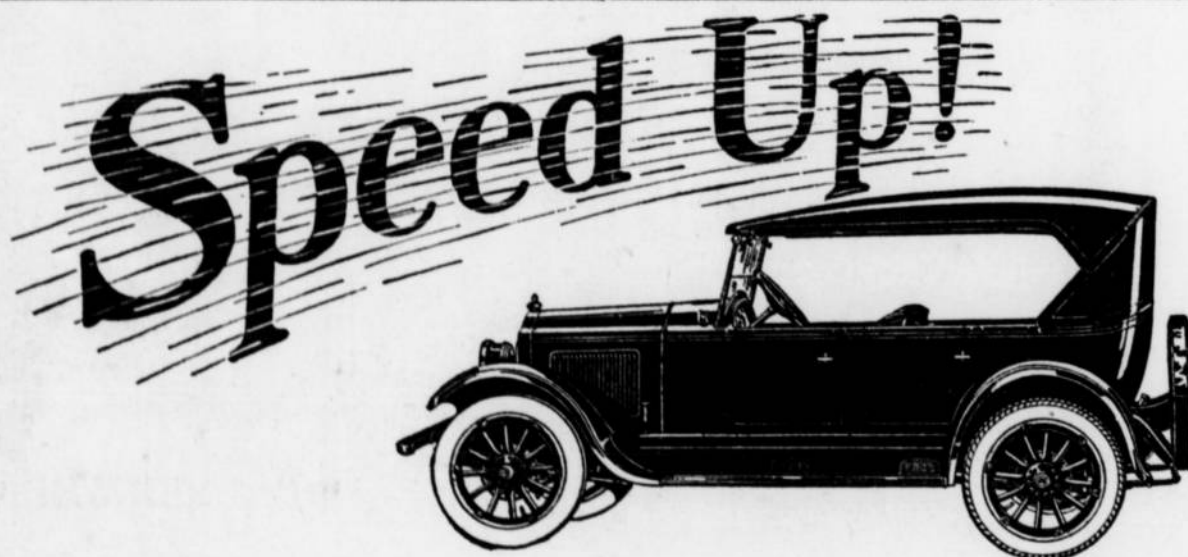
A Reversible Social

THIS social is just the entertainment for a mixed crowd, young and old, big and small, in either a church, school, house or hall. Reverse means in this case, backwards, or turn around. If you are a good sport you will wear your hat and coat backward, better still your dress or apron and collar reversed. On entering the room each person must register, writing their full name backwards, it is more fun for the crowd if this is done on the blackboard where all can see.

After the crowd is all gathered, two captains should choose up sides for a spelling match, all present can take part in this, no matter how poor a speller, the words must be spelled backwards and only two trials are allowed, so don't give very long words, a side is soon spelled down. We called on a very "smart" man to say the alphabet backwards from z to a, he could not do it, then we called on a youngster to say them who had been told to memorize them before the social.

Provide some easy way to get partners for a guessing contest, provide each couple with paper and pencil. The organizer then plays five or more familiar songs to be played backwards, the partners write down the name of the selection, play only twice. Contest No. 2—Partners are allowed fifteen minutes to write as many words as will spell a word when reversed, such as no—on—was—saw, etc.

Partners names should be written on



With the Master Four 24-35 Special

TIME is money to the farmer. The modern farmer of today requires a car that will perform economically and efficiently, that will render good service, over rough roads and steep hills, and at the same time give other members of the family a higher degree of safety in operating the car during the leisure hours.

The McLaughlin-Buick Master Four models are rugged in construction, economical in operation, and the new tested Four-Wheel Brakes give an added degree of safety and refinement, usually found only in much higher priced cars.

This new model carries fittingly its title "Canada's Standard Car".

Send for Catalogue

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED
OSHAWA - ONTARIO

M-1324



McLAUGHLIN-BUICK

the papers and gathered up for correction, while this is taking place, have a solo, the singer announcing that this being a "Reversible Social" she will sing the encore only. After a short, silly encore, there is sure to be a pause, then announce that the singer will now try to sing her solo backwards, when just ready to sing, she suddenly turns her back to the crowd and sings the whole song while facing the wall. Someone could recite a short piece such as Mary's Little Lamb, from end to beginning, quite a good "reversible" program can be thought up, if a longer one is wanted.

The prizes for the contest should be given, the last should come first and the first last in this, the partners guessing the fewest songs and writing down the smallest number of words should receive the bouquets, the best guessers get the consolation prizes.

A reversible parade of five or more ladies with sun-bonnets or dust-caps over faces, and aprons on backwards. This is a puzzle to many, while walking ahead they look like they are walking backwards. One plays a horn, another drum, the rest are leading toy animals on wheels, kiddie-kars or trains, animals or toys, while having loose leading lines held by the lady behind it, the toys should also be reversed and are pulled along the floor by a string tied to the heel of the lady ahead. A little practice in this helps a great deal. While walking across the stage don't face the people, or turn the back, keep straight side, caps should be thin enough to see through.

We got our supper partners by forming two lines, ladies on one side, gentlemen on the other (the children enjoyed being in a separate crowd). Ladies were all given a wish-bone, and after a grand march each couple in turn broke their wish-bones, the one getting the short end was the winner, the loser had to do some short reversible stunt that the winner wished. After all were seated lunch was served. For one evening no one suffered with indigestion even if they did start first on the tooth-picks; second, after-dinner mints, coffee, cake, sandwiches and then finish with paper napkins.

By this time we were all ready to "reverse" and go home.—Mrs. J. A. Stevenson, Mortlach, Sask.

Probing His Depths

"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"
"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."



A page of hats. You'll find one there becoming to you. You can make it easily and save three dollars. Then a double spread of charming dresses which cut from one straight piece of material. Even a beginner could finish one in a few hours, and save money doing it. More attractive dresses—page after page of them, mostly in colors. A page of suits and capes followed by three pages of the most attractive blouse styles you have ever seen. Then lingerie, bungalow dresses, the cutest styles for children imaginable, embroidery designs and photos of New York's most popular actresses.

That's our new Fashion Magazine. We think you should send for a copy because it will help you choose your Spring and Summer wardrobe, and you will save money on every style you select from it. So order your copy now.

Price only 10 cents. Address: Fashion Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

How Records Are Made

Phonograph records are made from shell, rotten stone, china, clay, carbon black and cotton fibre, which are mixed and softened to the consistency of dough. This compound is then run through a blanking machine and blanked out in sheets. When ready for pressing these blanks are softened on a steam table and the sticky mass is placed in steam-heated molds having the record grooves in negatives on their surface.

The whole is then subjected to hydraulic pressure of 100 tons or more and allowed to remain under pressure until it has been chilled and set by cold water running through the mold. It is then removed and sent to an edging machine, then inspected for sweat marks from the hands of the workmen, or blemishes caused by carelessness in softening or chilling.

Originally this process permitted the production of 200 records a day from a single mold. This number, through the improvement of presses, has been increased, until at present from 450 to 600 records can be made each day.

According to an estimation recently made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, there are now 145,000 radio sets on farms in the United States with New York state leading.

In Most Homes

In these days of sedentary habits it becomes necessary for nearly all the members of the family to use some treatment to arouse the sluggish liver and ensure regularity of the action of the bowels.

Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills can be depended upon to produce the desired results under all conditions they are the most popular of family regulators and are found in the

great majority of homes as a safeguard against the scores of ailments which have their beginning in constipation, biliousness and a deranged digestive system.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has been increased to 35 cents, the box now contains 35 pills instead of 25 as formerly.

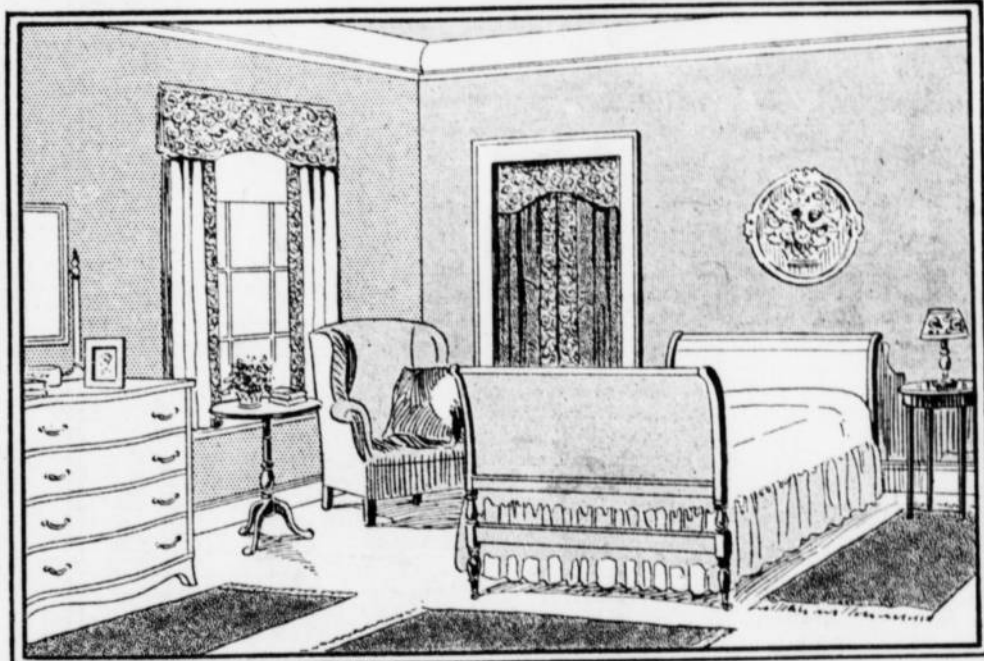
Likewise Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is 60 cents a box of 60 pills, instead of 50 cents a box of 50 pills. Edmanson, Bates & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

OLD BOX 25 Pills DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY LIVER PILLS NEW BOX 35 Pills

DR. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS

ONE PILL A DOSE ONE CENT A DOSE

35



Walls That Harmonize

Make Every Room a Study in Art

Write to Our Home Betterment Department

Our "Home Betterment" department can save time, expense and possibly much disappointment in the appearance of your home—their advice is free. No matter what wall decoration you may have used before, write them. They will reply with tint card and simple directions for the proper use of Alabastine. They will gladly assist you to satisfy your desire to beautify your home.

IN THE Artistic home which visitors enter with pleasure and speak of in praise—much attention is given to walls. Exactly the right color has been selected, neither too dominating nor too weak. Walls should be harmoniously tinted, should add attractiveness and charm to furnishings and floor coverings. The right way to secure wall effects pleasantly remembered by all who see them is to use Alabastine.

Alabastine is a high-grade water color for interior surfaces—plaster, wall board, paint, burlap canvas, or even old wall paper where it is fast, has no raised figures and contains no aniline dyes; comes in standard colors which intermix to make many shades—mixed with either cold or warm water—can be applied to any interior surface, and is so satisfactory that you may do the work yourself when decorators are not available—put up in powdered form—full directions on every five-pound package. Being sanitary as well as artistic, Alabastine is the acceptable wall coating for homes, offices, public buildings, theatres, schools—wherever beautiful walls are desired.

The Alabastine Company Paris, Limited, Paris, Ont.

CHURCH'S HOT or COLD WATER Alabastine

The Standard Bank of Canada

Forty-Ninth Annual Statement for year ending 31st JANUARY, 1924

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance forward, January 31st, 1923	\$ 160,566.90
Profits for the year ending January 31st, 1924, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial taxes, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.	695,094.76
	\$ 855,661.66
Dividend No. 130, paid May 1st, 1923, at the rate of 14% per annum	\$ 140,000.00
Dividend No. 131, paid Aug. 1st, 1923, at the rate of 14% per annum	140,000.00
Dividend No. 132, paid Nov. 1st, 1923, at the rate of 12% per annum	120,000.00
Dividend No. 133, payable Feb. 1st, 1924, at the rate of 12% per annum	120,000.00
War Tax on Note Circulation	40,000.00
Reserved for Dominion Income Tax	55,000.00
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund	25,000.00
Balance carried forward	215,661.66

GENERAL STATEMENT LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 4,580,865.00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date)	\$40,478,339.23
Deposits not bearing interest	11,114,922.34
	51,593,261.57
Deposits made by other Banks in Canada	671,261.30
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	65,038.38
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	3,506,151.42
Advances under <i>The Finance Act</i>	2,000,000.00
Bills Payable	414.89
Letters of Credit outstanding	130,605.45
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	3,696.97
Dividend No. 133, payable 1st February, 1924	120,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	728.75
Capital stock paid in	4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	2,750,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	215,661.66

ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank	\$ 1,291,918.18
Dominion Notes held	8,562,380.50
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	700,000.00
	\$10,554,298.68
Deposit with the Minister for the purpose of the Circulation Fund	200,000.00
Notes of other Banks	279,741.00
United States and other foreign currencies	13,157.01
Cheques on other Banks	3,423,274.33
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	100,000.00
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	682,970.27
	\$15,253,441.29
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	\$ 8,640,829.36
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	2,306,992.46
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	133,416.65
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks or other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	2,984,292.79
	14,065,531.26
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	\$29,318,972.55
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	1,508,656.84
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	35,653,253.08
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	673,933.18
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	77,670.00
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	323,408.16
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	130,605.45
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	1,900,026.35
	51,159.78
	\$69,637,685.39

W. FRANCIS, President.

N. L. McLEOD, General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

I certify that the above Balance Sheet is in accord with the books of The Standard Bank of Canada, and that, in my opinion, it discloses the true condition of the Bank as at 31st January, 1924. I have received all the information and explanations I have required and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, 21st February, 1924.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.,
Auditor for the Shareholders.

Mike of the Royal Mounted

Continued from Page 7

the sleigh had slowed his blood circulation, cooled his body. Now the intense cold numbed him. He stepped off to walk. All in a second the dogs and conveyance were swallowed up in that opaque, whirling gloom, for the doctor, in stepping from the sled, had thoughtlessly failed to retain hold upon the restraining line. In the moment he did so the dogs knew they were free. With the realization there sprang simultaneously in the brain of each the desire for the shelter of the fort. They knew how close it was, for the doctor had come within a scant two miles of home before finding the dunnage. Knowledge of the fort's nearness overcame the first desire to lie down here in the forest. Swayed by this homing instinct, Mike turned back, passed within a few feet of the bewildered doctor, and broke into fast pace. A mile the team ran. Then suddenly into Mike's heart came strange guilty pangs.

Deep within him stirred that ancient strain of foreign blood. In his brain cells lurked memories not understood, traditions and instincts of civilized forefathers utterly at variance with his husky nature. Now, from away down the corridors of the past, from time infinitely remote, something called to this running dog, demanding allegiance to that man left behind to wander through the driving snow, a creature standing symbol of a race to whom that ancestor and all his kind had served unswervingly since the dawn of time.

Desire to return and stand by the man-being thrilled Mike with ever growing power. Yet still he ran on, for his was still the brain and sinew of a Labrador husky, creature of snarl and fang, his ways and thoughts those of the wolf. Still within sounded this other calling. Above the roar of the Arctic cataclysm, despite the sting of snowflakes turned by the wind to pellets sandlike hard repeated this call of an age-old fealty, reiterating, and would not be downed. The distance to the post was but a matter of a hundred yards, when suddenly Mike halted. The dogs behind swept on, tightening the trace forward upon Mike's back. In another second he was free and went bounding back in the direction of the deserted doctor.

The doctor, after stumbling a few hundred yards, blinded by the pitiless beat of the snow, had dropped to his knees. Stupid with cold, he assumed a sitting posture, letting the cold creep over him. A listlessness crept over him; his whole person became oppressed with a vast heaviness, a dull languor crying for sleep. He folded his arms and cuddled down amid the drifting snow.

Suddenly out of the darkening mist closing upon him leaped a furry body. Running with head low, nose held close to trail most difficult, Mike came upon the fallen man. He thrust his cold nose enquiringly into the face now pillowed on folded arms. Mortimer stirred feebly. The movement incited Mike to fresh endeavor. With rough tongue he licked the immobile features. Like a drowsy child annoyed by an alighting fly, the doctor raised one hand to beat off this unrealized torment. Mike drew away. The man's hand dropped limply back. Again and again did the dog repeat the action. Each time the human hand rose and fell. Gradually the man's movement started into faster movement the sluggish blood. Presently Mortimer sat up straight, in his eyes the light of returning reason. Only a minute it shone, his head dropped again. Snarling, Mike leaped closer. The great wolf jaws closed on one of the doctor's cloth-protected wrists. But the long fangs, terrible for their tearing force, did not sink in, only took tight hold. With legs Mike tugged and tugged. With legs wide apart, braced and tense, he pulled. Under the force of his attempt his teeth sank in a little. The man cried faintly, causing the dog to desist. Again, however, he took hold, this time sinking his teeth into the tough caribou skin of the man's coat. With this firmer hold obtained, Mike began dragging the body inch by inch through the snow. The coat, pulled as it was with the grain of the hair on the snow, formed a rude runner. But it was at

awkward load, and Mike, though he had once drawn his six-hundred-pound share of a record sleigh load, found the present weight a difficult one to move. Soon he stopped, wearied by this unusual effort.

Then again the man moved. The rough motion had started his blood to pulsing faster. With an effort he raised himself to all fours. He would have halted in this position, but Mike, gladdened by the movement, caught once more at the loose fold of the coat, pulled desperately. In answer to the pressure the doctor raised one hand and put it forward, then the other. In unison, the knees swung into this primal gait. By the time he had covered a dozen feet in this manner the man's creeping became too fast for the dog, tugging and moving backward at the same time as he was. Letting go, Mike turned and took new hold of the coat at the shoulder, but this time in such a way that he swung into stride alongside the man. So they moved on, the man by blind instinct of the revived will to live; the dog, product of many generations of wolflike creatures, swayed by one strain of finer blood, which, throbbing through brain cells savage, had conquered the instincts of all those wilderness years.

At the end of perhaps two hundred yards the man halted. The dog let go and stood staring enquiringly. A little uncertainly the doctor rested one hand upon the furry back. Thus aided he got to his feet. Once more in standing position he took a step forward. Mike trotted a few feet in advance, stopped, and stood waiting for him to catch up.

Running and stopping, the dog led the way toward the door of the post. When it was a hundred feet distant, Mike, unable to contain himself any longer, dashed forward, barking loudly, bringing to the door the anxious members of the detachment, already alarmed by the return of the dog team, but helpless to render aid until the storm would abate.

Into willing arms the doctor stumbled and was carried within the post, and Mike, because he, too, belonged to civilized things, also entered to curl up in a corner farthest from the stove and fall asleep. He slept for a long time, till roused by the men going to the rescue of the inspector. Once more in harness, the dog led the team over a heavy trail to at last come upon the inspector snugly enconcealed behind a snow-covered windbreak.

Often in the months that followed the doctor caught glimpses of Mike lying full-stretched and still before the post, his great head turned out to sea. Sitting motionless, he remained there for long hours at a time, eyes staring out over the dreary waste of tossing, lonely water. And sometimes, coming upon him unawares, the doctor thought he saw reflected in those brown eyes a strange light, an alien something, weary of the stern harshness of the frigid Arctic shore, a hungry look of desire for other dimly comprehended things of kinder land.

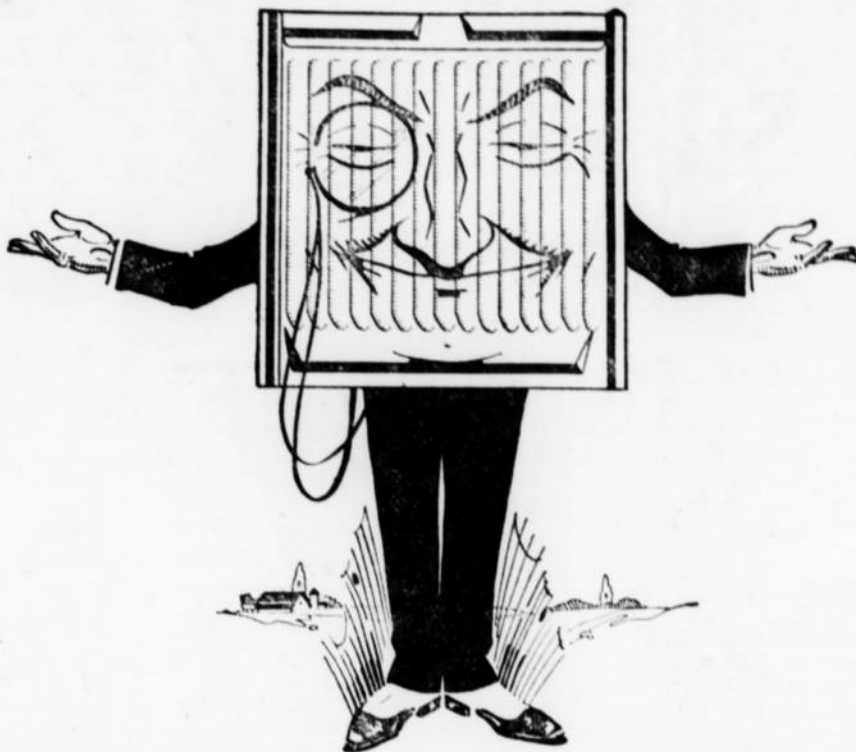
When Beauty and Plenty Abound

Continued from Page 12

The other roses require fall covering not to protect them from cold, but to keep them from budding out too early in the spring.

A good shelter belt not only makes possible the growing of flowers and fruit, but ensures a good vegetable garden, and brings them on earlier than would be possible otherwise, and not only the usual things, but ripe tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, and in some cases melons. A hot bed is a great aid, too, especially with cabbage. Getting them out early gives them a start before cabbage worms are troublesome. And sweet corn is the rule every year, instead of the exception.

As I say, surroundings of this sort have a psychological influence on a person. Your farm means nothing to you if you have put nothing into it. If you do not love the farm and the growing things that belong on a farm, then you have missed your calling, and should take up another vocation. A farmer should be proud of his farm and proud to be a farmer, as the English country gentleman is proud of being a farmer and loyal to the class to which he



I AM "George Two-by-two"—so named because I am the well-known "George" Steel Shingle, made by the Pedlar People at Oshawa, Ont.

Why the surname "Two-by-two," you ask?

Simply because it indicates my handy size—twenty-four inches each way—in other words, two feet by two feet, or "Two-by-two" for short.

My object in life is to make barn roofs that won't burn, that refuse to be blown off the rafters, that defy lightning, that last a lifetime, that won't cost a dollar for repairs.

Now if that isn't a useful object, I'd like to know what is!

You really owe it to yourself, Mr. Farmer, to find out how little I cost. And that's easy. Simply fill in, cut out and send the coupon, and by return mail you will know how small is the cost to put me on your barn roof. Do it now!

Yours forever,

George Two-by-Two

Fill in and mail this coupon and attach a rough sketch showing dimensions of your building.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED,
Oshawa, Ont.

Please send me, free of charge, an estimate showing the cost of roofing and siding for a building of the dimensions indicated by rough sketch attached.

Name.....

Address.....

Ends Stubborn Coughs in a Hurry

For Real Effectiveness, This Old Home-made Remedy Has No Equal. Easily and Cheaply Prepared.

You'll never know how quickly a bad cough can be conquered, until you try this famous old home-made remedy. Anyone who has coughed all day and all night, will say that the immediate relief given is almost like magic. It takes but a moment to prepare, and really there is nothing better for coughs.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, put 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, this mixture saves about two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough preparations, and gives you a more positive, effective remedy. It keeps perfectly, and tastes pleasant—children like it.

You can feel this take hold instantly, soothing and healing the membranes in all the air passages. It promptly loosens a dry, tight cough, and soon you will notice the phlegm thin out, and then disappear altogether. A day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and it is also splendid for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, the most reliable remedy for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Mother!

Child's Best Laxative is
"California Fig Syrup"



Hurry, Mother! Even a bilious, constipated, feverish child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup," which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California," or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Farm Help and Household Workers

The Salvation Army is Bringing to Canada

**FARM LABORERS
BOYS FOR FARM WORK**

And Women for Domestic Service

For further information apply:
**SALVATION ARMY, Immigration Dept.,
317 CARRTON ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

belongs. When we farmers have reached this point of loyalty and class consciousness, we would have no problems, because we would have it in our power to change conditions.

Home economics and a garden will never solve all a farmer's problems, by any means, but if you will only give them a fair chance, they will help. The garden will cheer you with its color and fragrance and the music of bird songs, and the wind in the trees, as well as the good food it provides. "An army fights on its stomach," is a common saying. And a farmer with a cellar full of vegetables and fruit, a meat house full of a variety of meats, home-grown, will have more heart to fight for his rights than the neighbor who must buy all he eats, and whose music is only

the howl of the blizzard and the coyote on the bare prairie.

I did not care to go to the expense of putting a good paper on the walls of our house as we hoped to build a new one soon. I tried a new system and found it worked well in our "shack." I bought heavy building paper and glued it on to the wall in the same way as burlap is put on. The baseboard is loosened and one edge is pushed under it so that when it is nailed back in place it is quite sanitary. Around the top I placed a strip of wood or moulding. Then I sized it with glue and gave it two coats of light bluish paint so that it can be washed when soiled by little hands. Then when I paper the room, the strips from the ceiling to the moulding are so short that it is very easy to do.—Mrs. R. B.

Something New for Spring



No. 1656—Neat House Dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material with 1½ yards of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1760—Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard 25-inch contrasting.

No. 1772—Slip-on Blouse. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 32-inch or wider material with 2 yards of binding.

No. 1721—Charming Design, that cuts entirely in one piece (see diagram). Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 1702—Pretty Style of Becoming Lines. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1706—A Bloomer Frock for a Little Girl. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1766—Smart Blouse Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 40-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly. From the front cover of our Spring Fashion Magazine right on through the book, you will see all of the styles which will be popular during the coming season. Styles for morning and afternoon wear as well as those needed for the more formal occasions. And cute styles for the kiddies. There are dressmaking lessons for the beginner, and charming styles which can be made in a couple of hours even by one who is a novice with the needle. So settle your dress problems by sending 10c today for our new Fashion Magazine. You'll save dollars by doing so.

All Patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

Address Fashion Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



A Famous Wash for Eczema

A fluid, beautiful in color, stainless, with a pleasing odor—delicate, yet a powerful agent for skin diseases.

The first touch—the itching stops—the fire is out of eczema. It will reach your case.

D.D.D.

Your druggist will guarantee D.D.D. prescription. \$1.00 a bottle. He also has D.D.D. soap. Do you wish to try before you buy?

Free Trial Bottle

Send today for the generous test of D.D.D. Enclose ten cents to cover postage.

D.D.D. Co. 823 Lyall Ave., Toronto

Have Shapely Feet Unmarred by BUNIONS



FASHION and comfort demand that feet fit snugly into the dainty pumps of today. There must be no hump to mar shapely feet—no racking torture to upset comfort. Bunions are unnecessary and dangerous. You can remove them quickly, harmlessly, pleasantly with the new, marvelous solvent, Pedodyne. Pedodyne stops pain almost instantly, banishes the disfiguring hump, and relieves the swollen burning sensation.

SENT ON TRIAL

Write today and I will gladly arrange to send you a box of Pedodyne Solvent for you to try. Simply write and say "I want to try Pedodyne." There is no obligation. **KAY LABORATORIES, Dept. M-692**

186 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

CLOTH REMNANTS



We are offering a wonderful assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist skirt and dress lengths, men's shirt lengths, also all lengths and pieces of all the latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully returned if not entirely satisfactory. Price \$1.00, postpaid.

**GEORGE GRATTAN, Mfg. Agent
NEW GLASGOW, QUEBEC**



Proven best
Since 1857

For baby at weaning time

FREE BABY BOOKS

Write to The Borden Co. Limited, Montreal, for two Baby Welfare Books.

NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY offers for sale approximately 5,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba.

Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits. Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Dept. T. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Farmers' Bargain Counter—Guide Classified Ads.

The Radio on the Farm

Continued from Page 8

Music has a universal appeal. The music lover can enjoy to his fill the good things which may be picked out of the air by the radio. There are vocal selections, concert programs, band and orchestra concerts and theatre programs. Selecting at random one day's program from a daily paper as to what was to be "on the air" for the following day I noted: four cities broadcasting a children's hour program in the early evening, a lecture from Chicago, a band concert from Dallas, a theatre program from St. Louis, Missouri, an orchestra program and five or six dance programs. These are just a few of the items in the printed list. It is now possible for guests assembled in a private home in a farm house to enjoy a little dancing to music supplied by a city orchestra many hundred miles away.

One of the newest developments of radio is the installation of receiving sets on trains. If you happen to be making a long journey on the trans-continental trains on the Canadian National Railways you will find in the observation cars a little group of people enjoying a radio concert or lecture. If the whole car of people wish to listen a loud speaker is used, but if only a few wish to be entertained by radio the head phones are used.

There are 36 radio broadcasting stations in Canada. Alberta has four and Saskatchewan two. In Manitoba, all the broadcasting is done by the Manitoba Telephone System. Having the broadcasting under the control of one central agency has meant a higher grade of concert with a careful selection of material which is of wide public interest. All broadcasting stations work under government license.

Yes, the radio is here to stay. Those who are not so fortunate as to own a radio set are surely missing many good things. If there should be any doubting Thomas who declares that these things "can't be done," just let him visit the nearest man who owns a good receiving set and once he has listened to the "voice of the air" he will return to his home a radio enthusiast.

In conclusion let me quote an excerpt from a letter of a Manitoba farmer, Eldon Clark, of Springstein, his experience with radio:

"We have enjoyed the benefits of radio for about one and a half years. Starting in with a simple home-made set we gradually got bolder and bolder and made a single circuit regenerative set using a N.E. peanut tube. With this set, which cost, all told, including two head sets, about \$35, we got very good results, and were able to bring in a total of about 50 stations. During the present winter we changed to a set using "spider web" inductance coils and a U.V.201 A tubes with one stage of A.F.A. With this set we have been able to pick up PWX, Havana, Cuba, and we get all the important stations within a radius of one thousand miles, and under favorable conditions to twice this distance.

"Our aerial is 43 feet high and 180 feet long including "lead in" and consists of a single strand number 22 copper wire. With our first set we used an aerial of ordinary hay baling wire and got practically as good results.

"I consider the radio a great boon to us and we really do not know what we would do now without it. Tomorrow (Sunday) for instance, we will be able to listen in to two church services from Winnipeg, one from St. Matthews' Anglican church, and in the evening to Broadway Baptist. If it proves to be a good "radio night" we will be able to listen to services from WOAW at Omaha, or perhaps to WLAG at Minneapolis. On week days we have the pleasure of listening to news from many different parts of the world as well as to both the grain and stock market reports or to some of the best music.

"I would like you to tell your readers that any man or boy (or girl, either for that matter), of ordinary intelligence who is willing to study up a little and then employ a little time and patience can make a set that will cost when complete not more than \$25 that will reach out 1,000 miles or more, and bring in from 35 to 50 of the best stations in Canada.

THE FACTS

REGARDING FARM IMPLEMENTS

No. 1 of a Series

Relative and Comparative Values

THE price of any commodity is high or low only by comparison with that of other articles of similar make. The price of farm produce is admittedly low, but is this justification for saying that the price of other articles is excessive? As much is being heard these days about implement prices, let us consider briefly the factors that control these prices.

Implements—Small Part of Outlay

According to the Dominion Government's Census only 11% of the total value of farm property is represented by "Implements and Machinery," which includes automobiles, tractors, threshers, etc. Moreover, out of every dollar received by the farmer for his produce only 3½ to 8 cents, according to the type of farming, is spent on implements and repairs. Therefore, although agricultural implements are the base of modern agriculture, they represent, in capital expenditure and annual maintenance, a very modest proportion of the farmer's outlay.

Operating at a Loss

To operate at a loss tries men's morale, but it has been done and is being done to-day. The farmer and his co-partner the implement maker have been forced to sustain heavy losses during recent years, in both cases due to the increased cost of production, and the low prices obtained for their products. The leading implement companies have suffered in the last three years very substantial losses. Moreover their production of machines has decreased by over 50%.

Some Uncontrollable Factors

Is it generally known what little influence the manufacturer has over the price of his finished article? Four important factors determine price—materials, labor, transportation and volume of production, and over all four the implement maker has no control. Since 1913 the first three have greatly increased, while the fourth has substantially decreased.

Raw Materials cost on an average 138% more than before the war:—

Steel - 128%	Malleable - 100%
Maple - 248%	Cotton Duck 169%
Oak - 145%	Southern Pine 112%

Labor costs 113% more than before the war.

Transportation costs 44% to 100% more than before the war—on materials to the factory and on finished machines.

Volume of Production is less than half of what it was before the war.

Yet, notwithstanding these adverse changes, implements have advanced only 80.4%.

Cost on per Pound Basis

A reasonable method to determine if the price of an article is high or low, is to compare it on a per pound basis with other commodities made of similar materials and employing a similar class of labor. Such a comparison was made with the following results: A kitchen stove sold at 15 cts. per pound, a wash boiler at 42 cts., a pitch fork at 36 cts., a sewing machine at 45 cts., and the cheapest automobile at 36 cts.; yet a disc harrow was only 15 cts. a pound, a spreader 10 cts. and a binder 15 cts. Does this not prove that

Implement Prices Offer the Best Value for the Farmer's Dollar

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1847

Toronto,
Swift Current,Montreal,
Yorkton,Moncton,
Calgary,Winnipeg,
Edmonton.

Brandon,

Regina, Saskatoon,
Agencies Everywhere

"I have heard people say that they think that they would soon tire of it. I do not find this to be the case. There seems to be something fascinating about listening-in to the voices and music coming through space from places one has never seen and perhaps never heard of before."

Ed. Note—The Guide extends an invitation to readers who have radios installed to tell of their experience, of the enjoyment they have had in "listening-in," or to tell of the type and construction of radio they use. Those who wish information in the construction of a receiving set or the addresses of manufacturers of radio apparatus, write: The Radio Service Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Standard Bank Report

The forty-ninth annual statement of the Standard Bank of Canada, which was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting, held at the head office of the bank, in the city of Toronto, on Wednesday, February 27, was accepted by the shareholders as highly satisfactory.

The profits for the year stand at \$695,094, which, together with a balance of \$160,567, carried forward from the

previous year, makes available for distribution \$855,661.

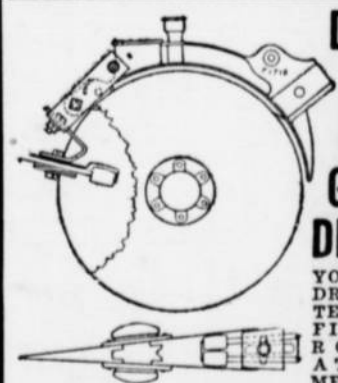
After paying quarterly dividends during the year amounting to \$520,000; reserving for Dominion income tax \$55,000; applying \$40,000 to war tax on circulation, and making a contribution of \$25,000 to the officers' pension fund, a balance of \$215,661 is carried forward. This is an increase of \$55,000 over the amount carried forward a year ago. Cash assets are \$15,253,441, or 24.3 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public and liquid assets have reached the considerable figure of \$29,318,972, or 46.8 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

Too Fast For Him

The horse trader was trying to sell August Schmierkase a horse.

"She's only six years old, sound as a bell, eats lightly, and goes ten miles without stopping."

"Nod for me, nod for me," said August, shaking his head. "I lif only eight miles from the town oudt, und mit dot horse I haf to valk back two miles."



DON'T BUY NEW GRAIN DRILLS

YOUR OLD DRILL FITTED WITH FIFIELD'S ROLLER ATTACHMENTS

will work as good as new and the cost be only about equal to the interest for one year on the price of a new drill. Easily adjusted to all makes of double-disc drills.

Price f.o.b. Abbey, \$35 per set of 20 Sample for any make, \$2.00

When ordering give numbers on front and rear boot castings.

FIFIELD MANUFACTURING CO. ABBEY, SASK.

You get the goods when buying from Guide Advertisers

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears"

require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.

Write today for our 168-page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
840 Inter-Southern Building. LOUISVILLE, KY.

24-Piece School Set FREE

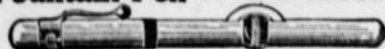


This set contains:
1 Vamping Chart (which teaches you how to play the piano in two hours).
1 Combination Game Sheet.
1 Box Crayons.
1 Package of Ink Powder.
1 Movie Glasses.
1 Pencil Sharpener.
1 Compass.
3 Blotters.
1 Eraser.
1 Indelible Pencil.
1 Memo Pad (40 pages).
1 Ruler.
1 Pocket Book.
1 Pencil Box.
2 Pen Nibs.
4 Lead Pencils.
1 Bird Warbler and 1

Pen Holder. If you will sell just three dollars' worth of our Easter and Assorted Cards and Garden Seeds at 10 cents a package. SEND FOR THEM TODAY.

Best Premium Co., Dept. F 6, Toronto

Self-Filling Fountain Pen FREE



This is a wonderful chance to win a Self-Filling Fountain Pen exactly like the picture. Just send to us for THREE DOLLARS' worth of our Easter and Assorted Cards and Garden Seeds, and sell them among your friends and neighbors at 10 cents a package, and when they are sold, send in the money to us, and we will at once send you this lovely pen. Get started early.

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F31, TORONTO

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

parliament have been bombarded with circulars of all kinds from Canadian manufacturers, such circulars representing that higher tariffs and not lower tariffs were required to stop the exodus of Canadian citizens to the United States, and to revive Canadian industry. The speech of Mr. Meighen was something in the nature of a jeremiad.

The official opposition leader predicted that if the Liberal tariff reform proposals were carried out, nothing but disaster could befall the industries of the Dominion.

Cheap Woolens Necessary

As significant, however, of the attitude of the government, the speech made in the Senate by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Liberal leader in the upper house, is of interest. It is of particular interest on account of the fact that Senator Dandurand is a Montreal man, and a financier. On Wednesday last, Senator Dandurand said: "Hon. gentlemen, when the Senate adjourned last evening I was speaking of the inexplicable and unjustifiable attitude of the manufacturers in 1911. I feel that they then disqualified themselves from teaching good-will and fair play to the farmers of this country. Their attitude and action in 1911 preclude them from judging others on that score. The farmers will never be able to equal them in the field of selfishness. What is the present grievance of the manufacturers? I stated that the farmers at large were asking for a reduction in the tariff, and the manufacturers are now being heard in demand for increase in the tariff. What is the principal grievance of the manufacturers? It is the increased preference to Great Britain. I desire to lay down the principle that the tariff is made for Canada's benefit alone, and that the preference to Great Britain has been given for our sole advantage. In this rigorous country we must see to it people are properly clad at a minimum of cost. The tariff must be so arranged as to ensure a fair price to the con-

sumer as well as to the producer. Where can we draw the line? It is a difficult problem indeed. There are great variations in conditions both periodical and geographical. The cost of materials vary. Commercial depressions occur inside and beyond our boundaries. There are the fluctuations in exchange; there are the difference in the wages. Consideration must be given to the domestic market and its limitations, to the foreign market and the possibility of U.S. manufacturers' competition and what not. All kinds of conditions may intervene to vary the situation. I am of the opinion that a certain inflow from the outside is a sure indication and guarantee of fair conditions in the country. It makes for healthy competition. It keeps the manufacturer on the alert and develops his spirit of initiative."

Senator Dandurand then went on to show that in spite of the complaints of the woolen and shoe manufacturers, importations of these commodities had not appreciably increased since the British preference had increased a year ago. The speech of the Senate leader is regarded by some as a premonition of reductions in the duties of the necessities of life as well as in those of the implements of production.

Extend Home Bank Enquiry

Conservatives at the outset contemplated bringing in an amendment to the address condemning the government for limitation of the scope of the enquiry into the Home Bank failure to the years 1915, 1916 and 1918. Such an amendment might have been very dangerous to the government inasmuch as there is a very general feeling in the House that the enquiry should be as thorough as possible. At the conclusion of the Liberal caucus, however, Premier King announced that it was the intention of the government to extend the scope of the enquiry from the dates mentioned until the time of the failure of the bank. Mr. Meighen urged that the enquiry go back to the date of the issuance of the original charter, and it is quite possible that the Royal Commis-

PUZZLE FIND HIS MOTHER



First Four Prizes each a Wrist Watch
50 Prizes of each a Fountain Pen
1,000 OTHER PRIZES

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark his mother with an X and send it to us at once and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY CO

Desk 6 Waterford, Ont.
sion will undertake a complete investigation.

It is announced, unofficially, that the government intends to permit The Crows Nest agreement in its entirety to go into effect on July 7 next. This agreement was suspended under the War Measures Act during the war. Two years ago, it was further suspended for a year, with the exception of the rates on grain and flour, and by order-in-council further suspended a year ago. It is the intention of the government apparently, to permit the agreement to go into full effect on July 7 next.

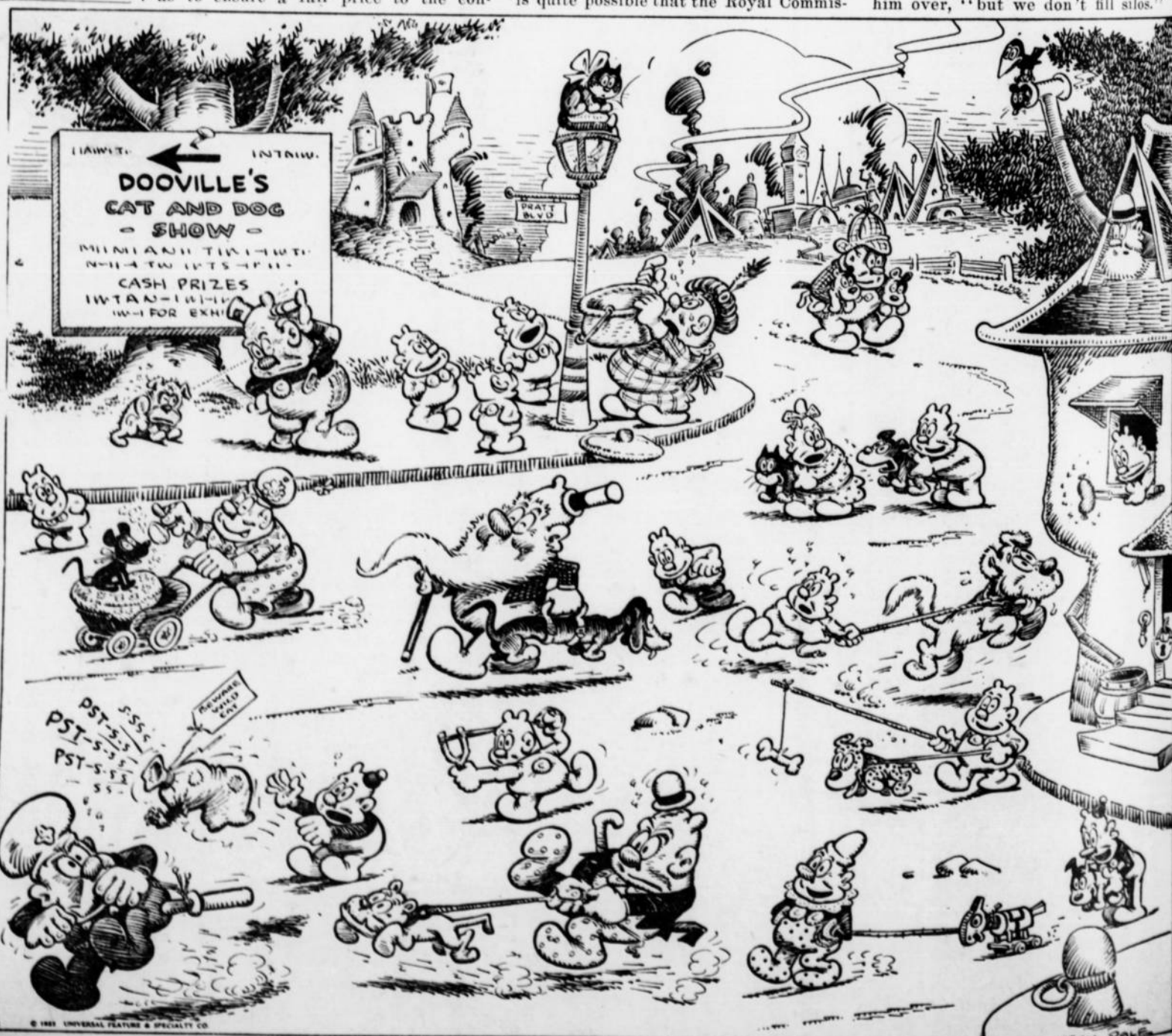
The Wrong Place

"Tubby," the hired man, who weighs about 300 pounds in his socks, was hungry. He looked around for a restaurant sign but could see none. However, he saw a bakery shop across the street with the word "Lunches" painted on the window, and he waddled over.

"Do you feed people here?" he asked the proprietor.

"Yeah," said the proprietor, looking him over, "but we don't fill silos."

CAT AND DOG SHOW
One day Doc Sawbones thought what a splendid idea it would be to have a cat and dog show in Dooville, so he put up a big sign telling when it would be and all about the prizes he would give. Of course every little Doo Dad had either a cat or a dog and they all made up their minds that they would take them to the show and try to win a prize. At last the great day arrived, and off they started for the big tent just outside the village where the show was to be held. There they come—little dogs and big dogs, long dogs and short dogs, and all kinds of pussy cats. Doc Sawbones has a wonderful Dachshund, one of those funny dogs you know which is half a dog high and two dogs long. He is very proud of his dog and didn't want it to get into a fight with any of the other dogs so he is carrying him like a bundle of blankets. The lady Doo Dad had her nice pussy cat all fixed up with a nice bow around its neck, and the little Doo Dads knocked the lid off and frightened pussy, and there she is up on top of the lamp-post. Poor old Sleepy Sam, he just took forty winks, but while he was about it his dog got into a terrible fight and now he is a wreck. See, the naughty little Doo Dad with the catapult has shot a stone at Roly and it hit the bag in which he was carrying his cat. Pussy has torn a hole in the bag and is making a flying leap for Flannelfeet. Old Man Grouch has a fine bull-dog, but it sees Roly's cat and has jerked Old Man Grouch off his feet. Poor Flannelfeet will have a terrible time if the cat and the dog get to him at the same time. One little Doo Dad has tied a bone to the end of a stick and is holding it out in front of his coach dog. If nothing happens they look as if they would get to the show in plenty of time. All the Doo Dads seem to be going to the show and it should be a wonderful success.



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

BOOKLET GIVES VALUABLE HINTS and complete list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, car tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today. Its price, 10c. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

SALE—GOOD BRONZE TURKEY GOB-blers, \$1.50; hens, \$2.50; Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1.00 each, three for \$5.00. Good Shorthorn bull calves. Some very good seed potatoes at \$1.50 per bushel. Geo. Greiner, Arnaud, Man. 5-8

MAILED HEREFORD BULL, PERCHERON stallion, eight years, ton; two Ayrshire bulls, yearlings, Shetlands, all ages. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 11-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.00; three for \$5.00. Pure Berkshires, males only for service. H. A. Morgan, Killam, Alta. 9-4

HORSES AND PONIES

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE—A ton and over, also some younger ones at most reasonable prices. Have several to suit parties wanting horses for clubs, some of which were in clubs year of 1923. These horses are from Iowa and Illinois, where the best of the breed is found. Have several with a good show record; three years' terms given.—C. M. REAR, Theald, Sask. or Cordova, Man.

BIG SALE OF HORSES

SOUTH-WESTERN MANITOBA HORSE BREEDERS' Club of Deloraine, Man., are holding a sale of about 100 good, young horses, mostly heavy and fitted, on Wednesday, March 19, 1924. Sale to commence at 10 a.m. For particulars address:

W. E. VASEY, Secretary
DELORAINE, MAN.

PERCHERON STALLION, JUSTICE, 10965, for sale or hire. Dominion Club four years, June. Large, heavy-toned, black grey. State terms or number horses first letter. R. H. B. Sheppard, Elmate, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—20 HEAD WELL-BROKEN, WELL-bred Clydesdales, from four to eight years; mares and geldings, from 1,400 pounds up. Now being fed for spring work. C. Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 10-2

WILL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—IMPORTED Percheron stallion, great stock getter. Reason for selling, used on route four years. Box 157, Saltcoats, Sask. 6-6

SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, riding six, A certificate. Would trade for light tractor, thresher or cattle. D. Day, Coulter, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—IMPORTED PER-cheron stallion, class A. Anything of value, sheep preferred. Henry Talsen, Hensalta, Alta. 10-2

PERCHERON MARES AND STALLIONS FOR sale, bred from imported stock. Arthur Thompson, Eston, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE OR HIRE TO CLUB, PERCHERON stallion, Schenck, 5275, class A, weight 2,100, good individual. H. W. Paul, Innisfail, Alta. 9-3

SELLING—CAR HORSES, BROKE, YOUNG, caught, fat, 1,400 to 1,600. J. D. McNulty, Schenck, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLION seven years. Will sacrifice. R. E. Wilcox, Grangeville, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—CHEAP, REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion. Good stock horse. Box 14, Welwyn, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLION, THREE years, class A, second prize, Brandon, 1923, weighing 2,100. Box 31, Cartwright, Man. 11-5

YOUNG WORK HORSES FOR SALE OR TRADE best cattle or late model car in first-class condition. Steers, Tompkins, Sask. 11-2

WILL TO PURCHASE PERCHERON STALLION, G. Johnson, Wood Mountain, Sask.

REX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Stallions for sale. 11-5

PERCHERON STALLIONS AT LOW PRICES, R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 10-3

CATTLE—Various

Holsteins

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS The largest dairy cattle breed association in Canada, more dairymen milking Holstein pure-breds and grades than any other dairy breed. It is easy to gather a herd of high-producers because there are more to choose among than with any other breed. A vigorous extension service department keeps in touch with the hundreds of Holsteins reared every year and for sale in the great Holstein breeding centres of Ontario. Information and every assistance freely given to purchasers.—THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSN. OF CANADA, BRANTFORD, ONT.

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, TWO months old, dam, Lou Echo, sire, Commander Amherst Pontiac. An exceptionally nice calf; \$30.00. Includes and satisfaction guaranteed. William Pope, Lavalley, Ont.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, six months to four years, backed up by noted sires and dams, May Echo Sylvia, King Pontiac Artis, of Canada, and the famous Pielte strain. G. F. Robinson, Arborg, Man.

SELLING—HOLSTEINS, COWS, HEIFERS, registered or grades. Stock from Inferno herd. H. Roth, Rosthern, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, eight and ten months old, from cows on O.P. test. Accredited herd. Gordon Hunter, Eston, Man. 9-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, calves, from high-producing dams, eight months, \$1.00; two months, \$35; two weeks, \$25. Papers included. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 10-2

LIVESTOCK

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, THREE YEARS old, quiet and sure, \$55. S. Spilsbury, Amulet, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, W. H. Nelson, Wynyard, Sask. 10-3

Aberdeen-Angus

13 REGISTERED ANGUS COWS, ONE BULL, seven years old, ten calves. \$850 takes the bunch. Tatletalk and Early Ohio seed potatoes, 75c. per bushel, sacked. F. A. Jacobson, Lacombe, Alta. 11-3

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS HEIFERS, two and three years old, open and bred, best breeding, splendid condition, prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 8-5

YOUNG REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cow, bull, unrelated, \$250, papers. Bulldog wild oat separator; two fanning mill elevators, six feet and ten feet. A. I. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, \$50 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 10-2

ABERDEEN-ANGUS HERD BULL, FEDERAL tested, \$125. M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta. 11-2

Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, IDEAL FOR beef and milk. Young stock. Shipped by express. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

SHORTHORN BULL, EYREFIELD LANCA-ster, 11 months, \$100. W. D. Bruce, Glenavon, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—TWO FINE THOROUGHBRED Shorthorn bulls, yearlings past, ready for service. Fillmore Farm, Clamboyce, Man. 11-4

FOR SALE—FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull calves, six to 11 months, choice, for \$60. David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 8-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN YEARLING bulls, good stock, \$80. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 9-3

LIVESTOCK

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, choice Lacon type, both sexes, March farrows, eight weeks, \$12. Order early. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 11-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZE and University stock, six to eight weeks, \$8.00 to \$10, papers included. Sidney Rose, Eston, Sask. 11-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, CONGDON, A6-S1277, born April, 1922, \$30. Smith Brothers, Springfield, Man. 11-2

PURE - BRED YORKSHIRE - BRED SOWS, bacon type, \$30. John Barker, Traynor, Sask. 11-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, JANUARY LIT-ters, at six weeks, \$10; September gilts, \$20. Herbert Spearman, Palmer, Sask. 11-2

YORKSHIRE BOAR, REGISTERED BACON type, one year old, \$35. Leo. Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 11-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED 1st February, from prolific dams, \$12 each. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 9-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BRED GILTS, August boars, top stuff. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 8-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 8-6

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, GILTS BRED, D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man.

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, TEN good gilts left to clear at \$30 to \$40, will farrow April and May, bred to prize-winning and imported boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 10-5



Orders Going Begging Can YOU Fill Them?

(Continued from last week)

Letters continue to come from advertisers who are oversold and who have to turn down orders. Here's what they say:

SHORTHORNS—SIX SHORT

"I had splendid results from my ad. for Shorthorn bulls. I could have sold five or six more if I had had them and enquiries are still coming in. The Guide for me."—W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta.

HAMPSHIRE—SPLENDID RESULTS

"My last ad. in The Guide for swine (Hampshires) gave splendid results."—W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man.

LEGHORNS—TWICE SOLD

"I have had great success advertising in your paper. I ran an ad. four weeks and have sold all my pure-bred Brown Leghorn cockerels and could have sold twice as many more. Anyone advertising in The Guide can be assured of the best results."—H. C. Mercer, Briercrest, Sask.

We did it for them—We can do it for you

Buying for spring requirements cannot be put off much longer. If orders are going begging now what will it be like in the next two months? Here are some seasonable hints for advertising right now: breeding cattle, breeding swine, horses, pure-bred horses, Shetland ponies, stallions, dogs, cockerels, hatching eggs of all kinds, day-old chicks, turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, bee packages, barley, rye, flax, wheat, grass seed, potatoes, tractors, breaking plows, stubble plows, discs, mulchers, gas engines, farm lands, etc.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Manitoba

Herefords

FIVE REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, government tested, free tuberculosis, serviceable, \$60 to \$100 each, freight prepaid till end March. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS and heifers, with calves at foot or in calf, to Polled Dan, 44410 Bulls, polled and horned, \$60 to \$100. D. W. MacKenzie, Rising Sun, Alta. 8-4

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

SELLING—RED-POLLED BULL, REGISTERED, three years. T. France, Chaplin, Sask. 10-3

SWINE—Various

ENGLISH LARGE BLACKS, THE COMING breed, bred gilts, boars. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 8-5

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—MATURE DUROC-JERSEY SOWS to farrow in April. J. C. Bannerman, Portage la Prairie, Man. 9-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 7-6

REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, 22 MONTHS, weight 500, long type, \$50. Herb. Falloon, Strathburg, Sask. 10-3

BRED DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, FARROW IN April long type \$28 with pedigree. Andrew Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 10-2

Hampshires

MCGILL'S HAMPSHIRE, DESIRED LENGTHY type. January pigs, at ten weeks, \$25 for two, delivered with pedigree. Buy them for summer fairs. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 9-5

SHEEP



PERSIAN LAMB FUR SHEEP For \$2,000 we furnish 20 cross ewes and imported ram, with four changes on ram. We have some ewes in lamb for sale. This fur-producing industry has a great future. Write for particulars.—CALGARY RANCHERS, LIMITED, CALGARY, ALTA., Per O. H. Patrick.

GOATS

BILLY GOAT WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION, age and price to W. E. Jones, Whitewater, Man.

LIVESTOCK

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPS, FROM REAL HEELERS, REG-istered males, \$13; females, \$11. unregistered males, \$10; females, \$8.00. You can do without a hired man, but you can't afford to be without a good cattle dog. Write me for Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, foxhounds, bloodhounds and fox terriers. Protect your poultry. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

RAW FURS—WANTED 1,000 WEASEL, 15,000 muskrats. Also all other furs at highest market prices. All furs held separate on request. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—SILVER BLACK FOXES, ALASKA blue foxes combined. 30-man planing and sawmill in Ontario. Priced to sell. Collie Reid, Bothwell, Ont. 8-6

FOR SALE—SHEPARD COLLIE PUPS, TEN weeks old, male, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. One Stewart bull-bearing shearing machine, first-class condition, \$15. Fred Burch, Pispot, Sask. 11-5

AIREDALE PUPS—MALES, \$8.00; FEMALES, \$5.00. W. R. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask. 11-5

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIES, SABLE AND white, ten weeks, pedigrees furnished, males, \$10; females, \$8.00. V. Hurley, Guernsey, Sask. 11-5

HOUND PUPS—STAGHOUND AND IRISH cross, from fast and savage catchers and killers, \$10 each. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

WANTED COYOTE CATCHER. MUST BE guaranteed exceptionally fast catcher. E. Drake, Graham Hill, Sask. 11-5

PEDIGREE SCOTCH COLLIE, FEMALE, 15 months descendant of Clinker, world champion. T. Weeks, Arden, Man. 11-2

SELLING—GOOD REGISTERED GREYHOUND, 20 months; two grey-stag crosses, 16 months; have good start; \$60. Clarence Hamren, Oshato, Alta. 11-2

PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS, guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 3-13

SELLING—FAST AND TRAINED GREY-hounds and pups. T. S. Bergvinson, Brown, Man. 9-3

POULTRY

Various

BIG MONEY IN POULTRY

FREE \$5.02 PER HEN PROFIT Government report on pen of our stock. Read today. Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Reds. High record breeding males \$6 to \$12. BABY CHICKS \$20 to \$40 per 100. HATCHING EGGS \$1 to \$5 per 15. \$12 to \$25 per 100. (No duty to U.S.A.) 30,000 illustrated poultry and incubator catalogues FREE. L. R. GUILD & SONS, Box A, Rockwood, Ont., Can.

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minorcas, large, laying at six months, cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00; Rose, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, cockerels, \$3.00; large dark grey Toulouse ganders, \$4.50; geese, \$3.50. Mrs. Ed. Quamstrom, Camduff, Sask. 10-3

COCKERELS—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Anconas, Sheppard strain; also White Rocks, Poorman strain, both imported direct, \$3.50. W. A. Aitken, Drinkwater, Sask. 9-5

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50; Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. Fred Rosekraus, Edberg, Alta. 11-2

TWO TOULOUSE GANDERS, WEIGHT 20 pounds, \$5.00 each. Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. O. R. Watson, Brookdale, Man. 11-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, either sex, \$1.50, pure-bred Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Albs. Fiederksen, Dundurn, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS, BAR-red Rocks, Buff Orpington, all heavy winter layers, \$2.00 per setting till May 1st. Satisfaction assured. Mrs. T. G. Hamilton, Daysland, Alta. 11-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00; Pekin drakes, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.00; White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50; Embden gander, \$6.00. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 11-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM \$50 SIRE, prize winner Madison Square Gardens, laying strain, \$2.00; Toulouse geese, \$4.00. M. Cay, Kinstino, Sask. 11-2

PURE BRONZE TOMS, 26 POUNDS, \$6.00; hens, 18 pounds, \$4.00; eggs, 30c; nine, \$2.50; White Leghorn cocks, \$1.50. Walter Leverton, Imperial, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED COCKERELS, BARRED ROCKS and Rhode Island Reds, \$2.50. Earl Webb, Portage la Prairie, Man. Box 339. 11-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, UNIVERSITY strain, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Mammoth Bronze toms, \$5.00. A. Cron, Glidden, Sask. 9-4

MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$3.00 Best strain in Canada. Wm. Rendell, Lloydminster, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—GUINEA FOWL, \$3.00 PAIR. T. Holyoak, Gadsby, Alta. 11-2

PEARL GUINEA FOWL, PAIR, \$2.50; TRIO, \$4.50. John Robinson, Box 25, East Bay, Man. 11-2

MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Smith Brothers, Springfield, Man. 11-2

SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$3.00 PAIR. Mrs. W. Watkins, Poplar Point, Man. 11-2

PEARL GUINEA HENS, \$1.25 EACH. JAMES Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 11-2

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; Mammoth Toulouse ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$4.00; Mammoth Pekin drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.50; stock from Provincial and Yorkton prize winners. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, prize-winners at all exhibitions taken to. Chosen out of 500 birds weighing 20-25 pounds, hens 14-16 pounds; tom, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; two pens for \$8.00. J. M. Johnson, Hawarden, Sask. 10-3

(Continued on next page)

POULTRY

SING — SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-
Horns, pure-bred, cockerels at \$2.00 each. V.
Stewart, Clair, Sask. 11-2

TELEPHORNS — FERRIS 300-EGG STRAIN
Horns, \$3.00, \$5.00; eggs, \$2.00, 15¢; \$5.00 for
J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 11-5

BRED BROWN LEHORN COCKERELS,
\$3.00; three for \$5.00. W. Hamner, Govan, Sask. 9

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

PRODUCED from acclimatized
Manitoba stock. Hatched in
Winnipeg. U.P.F.H. Chicks are
big, strong, husky fellows, that
live and grow fast; no long journey
to impair vitality. We guarantee
safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick
Book gives full particulars. Be
sure to get a copy and order early.
Write today — **UNITED POULTRY**
FARMS HATCHERY, WINNIPEG.

CHICKS — PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING
Main. Express paid. Catalog free. February
Special. Alex Taylor's Baby Chick Hatchery,
Winnipeg, Man. 71f

CHICKS — PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING
Main. Ten per cent. discount until March 15.
Catalog free. Immediate service. Artona
Hatchery, 262 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg. 10-5

CHICKS — ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED
and egg-laying strains. February discount. Free
catalogue. Winnipeg's pioneer chick plant. E. S.
Lange, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 71f

UMBIA POULTRY RANCH, STEVESTON,
B.C. for best chicks. Old firms surest. Heavy
Chickens, Wyandottes, Rocks. 8-7

CHICKS — NAIRN POULTRY FARM,
Winnipeg, Man. 9-6

Poultry Supplies

SING — BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, TWO
models. Price reasonable. L. H. Newville,
Winnipeg, Man. 8-4

SING — INCUBATORS, 250-EGG, NEW, \$20;
used, \$15. Excellent hatchers. J. Ferrar, 71
Francis Street, Winnipeg. 11-2

SEEDS — Various

Get Your Seed Tested

While the Seed Act passed at the last
session at Ottawa may appear to work
hardship on farmers selling seed it
will prove a benefit, and that benefit
can be had at once if you take immediate
action.

The act provides that before selling
seed you must have a government test
on it. Send a pound sample of grain
or a two-ounce sample of grass seed to
the Dominion Seed Branch, either at 803
Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, or
Immigration Building, Calgary. A purity
test will cost 50c. Samples which warrant
it are put through a germination
test, which costs an additional 50c.
Under ordinary circumstances it will take
a week or ten days to get your certificate
through.

With this test you can advertise that
your seed is up to government standard.
You really sell it then with a govern-
ment guarantee behind it. This will
eliminate unscrupulous advertisers, will
encourage much freer buying, and should
increase your sales.

Get your seed tested at once and you'll
reap the benefit on this spring's sales. A
Classified Ad. in The Guide will do the
rest.

THE CAMPBELL FLORAL

AND SEED CO.
THE QUALITY SEED HOUSE
224 8 AVE. W., CALGARY, ALTA.

FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1924 catalog on Northern grown
Seed Corn, Field Seed, Seed Grain and
Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of
your neighbors interested in purchasing high
quality seed, and we will send you one of our
Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this
clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE

FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

SELLING

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, third genera-
tion, sealed in sacks, \$1.30 per bushel.
MARQUIS WHEAT, third generation, Extra
No. 1 Seed, sealed in sacks, \$1.15 per bushel.
REGISTERED BANNER OATS, first generation,
second generation, cleaned and sacked, 2 seed, free
from noxious weed seeds and other grain, 80c
per bushel — **JAMES RUGG, Elstow, Sask.**

IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD GEN-
eration, pure, heavy yielding. Lot A, \$1.05 per
bushel; Lot B, \$1.00. Improved Banner oats,
pure, very heavy yielding, price 45 cents. Gordon
Lambert, Raymond, Sask. 9-5

FOR SALE — HIGH QUALITY FIRST AND
second generation registered Banner oats, Trebil-
cock, Northwestern Dent corn, all government
certified and graded. Write Taber Seed Growers
Limited, Taber, Alta. 9-6

SELLING — EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT,
grown from Wheeler's seed, \$1.50 bushel; send
us Pure Banner oats, grown from registered
seed, 42c in cars. Rye grass seed, 6c. pound, re-
sented. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 10-2

NEW KOTA WHEAT — IMPORTED.
Pure seed, \$3.35 per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg, Man.
Seed fax, wheat, oats and barley. N. W.
Lange, 745 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 8-6

SEEDS

SELLING — SUNFLOWERS, MANCHURIAN
variety, excellent seed shows a test of 95%. Makes
better ensilage than Russian Giant. 100 pounds,
\$9.50; 50 pounds, \$5.00; 25 pounds, \$2.75, bags
included. T. A. Petersen, Wayne, Alta. 11-3

SELLING — FIELD PEAS, GOLDEN VINE, \$3.00
a bushel, sacked and cleaned. A. E. Hancock,
Tate, Sask. 11-3

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED — WHY
experiment with unhardy strains of alfalfa. In-
crease your profits by planting a liberal area of the
genuine Hardy Grimm. Genuine registered Grimm
seed in sealed bags, sealed and certified by the
Canadian Seed Growers Association, is offered by
the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of
Alberta, Limited, Brooks, Alberta.

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, first
generation, \$1.00 per bushel; second genera-
tion, 75 cents per bushel; in sealed sacks; reduced
prices on car lots. Four-year average yield 99
bushels per acre. Consistent prize winners. Write
for information and sample. I. J. Steele, Lloyd-
minster, Sask. 7-5

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second
generation, sacked, government sealed,
12 bushels or less, 85 cents per bushel; larger
amounts, 75 cents per bushel. Cash with order.
Weger and Traue Bros., Lacombe, Alta. 11-4

SELLING — "MARQUIS 7" REGISTERED
wheat, second generation, limited quantity, pure,
choice, absolutely clean, university strain, second
prize Provincial Seed Fair, \$1.85 bushel, bagged,
sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett. 9-5

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second
generation, any quantity supplied. Car
Banner oats. Write for prices. Alfred E. Richards,
Lashburn, Sask. 7-5

REGISTERED VICTORY SEED OATS, 50
cents bushel. George Innes, Delta, Alta. 11-2

Wheat

SELLING — KUBANKA RUST-RESISTANT
wheat, \$1.15, machine run, to be reclaimed by
purchaser; \$1.25 cleaned; bags, 20 cents. Went
21 to 27 per acre. Marquis next section went ten
graded "feed". Send ten cents for sample. Deposit
35 cents bushel reserves wheat. Montgomery
Bros., Deloraine, Man. 9-3

OUR MARQUIS — THE RESULT OF 14 YEARS
careful selection — is very pure, somewhat rust-
resistant and a remarkably heavy yielding. Germina-
tion 98 per cent. First generation, \$1.75; second
generation, \$1.20; bags included. Chas. N. Lintott,
Raymore, Sask. 11-3

KOTA WHEAT — THE RUST RESISTING
wheat. Seed obtained from the Kota Wheat
Association, 1923. \$3.00 per bushel, sacks extra,
50 cents each. Sid Howles, Carleton Place, Ont. 10-3

NEW KIND OF WHEAT — INSURE AGAINST
drought and seed the Golden Ball wheat, imported
from South Africa, \$5.00 bushel. Write for sample
and particulars to Olaf Skjenna, Buffalo, Alta.

WHEELER'S EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, No. 1
seed, \$1.25 sacked. Hamersley Grasmere Farm
Hafford, Sask. See Rye. 11-5

SELLING — MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN FROM
third generation No. 1 northern, 90c. bushel, car-
lots. J. M. Burr, Rosetown, Sask. 10-2

KOTA SEED WHEAT, MANITOBA GROWN,
\$3.50 bushel, sacks extra. Henry Mansell, Sanford,
Man. 8-4

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.00 BUSHEL, SACKS EXTRA
50 cents. Sample. V. E. Grant, Cuba, North
Dakota.

FOR SALE — RED BOBS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER
bushel. Fred Wagner, Spruce Grove, Alta. 11-5

Flax

SELLING — CROWN FLAX, GROWN FROM
seed bought from the Saskatchewan University.
Recommended by them to generally yield a bushel
per acre more than Premost. Cleaned and bagged,
\$3.00 per bushel. Sep. Latrace, 661 University
Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 10-6

SELLING — NORTH DAKOTA No. 42 FLAX
seed, ready for the drill, price \$2.50 per bushel,
including bags. John McKenzie & Sons, Lashburn,
Sask. 8-6

SELLING — 800 BUSHELS CLEAN PREMOST
flax, \$3.00 bushel, bags 10c. each. J. G. Knox,
Tuxford, Sask. 10-5

SELLING — PURE PREMOST FLAX, RE-
cleaned, \$3.00 per bushel, bags extra. Robt. H.
Prebble, Crescent Grove Farm, Tuganoke, Sask.

SELLING — QUANTITY PREMOST FLAX, No. 1,
cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 bushel, including bags.
W. A. Lapp, Guernsey, Sask.

FOR SALE — PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, \$2.50
per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. Moore Park or
Cordova. Thos. Harland, Moore Park, Man. 11-3

Corn

SASKATCHEWAN-GROWN SEED CORN —
Minnesota No. 13, North-west Red (Dents), Im-
proved Squaw, North Dakota White (Flints).
Government germination test. Prize winning at
corn shows and seed fairs. \$3.50 bushel, bags
extra. F. A. Cleophas, Blentail, Sask. 11-3

SELLING — GEHU OR YELLOW FLINT SEED
corn, \$3.00 per bushel, sacks 20 cents extra.
Cracked corn and wheat chicken feed, \$2.15
100 pounds. Chas. Rowett, Maple Creek, Sask.

MONTANA CERTIFIED NORTHWESTERN
Dent seed corn, rack dried, highest test, highest
yielding, won highest sweetstake, \$3.50 bushel
bags. J. N. Mangt, Box 497 Malta, Montana.

SEED CORN, EARLY MATURING YELLOW
Dent, \$4.00 100 pounds; small lots, 20 cents pound,
prepaid. Matures in 90 days. Roy Rush, St.
Lawrence, South Dakota. 9-7

14 KINDS HOME-GROWN EARLY SEED CORN.
Write for circular. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, North
Dakota. 4-5

Rye

PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, SELECTED FOR
show at British Empire Exhibition, \$1.10, sacked.
Hamersley, Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. See
wheat. 11-5

PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, SECOND YEAR
from Saskatchewan University's highest yielding,
sacked and cleaned, 90 cents bushel. Clarence
Federspiel, Brock, Sask. 11-2

SPRING RYE — THE DRY WEATHER CROP,
cleaned, sacked, 85 cents per bushel. Frank
Hallstone, Rainton, Sask. 11-3

Barley

BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED, 70 CENTS PER
bushel, bags extra. Six-year test on Experimental
Farm averaged 97 bushels per acre. George
Goodwin, McTaggart, Sask. 11-2

TREBI BARLEY, SIX-ROW, GOVERNMENT
test 95%, 75 cents bushel, sacks included. Write
for car-load price. John N. Hanson, Rainton,
Alta. 11-5

WANTED — BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED.
State price and send sample. Isaac Motheral,
Snowflake, Man.

HANNCHEN BARLEY, CLEANED, SACKED,
80 cents. Jas. Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 11-2

SEEDS

Oats

BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN FROM ELITE
stock, secured from Saskatchewan University, grade
extra No. 1, yielded 104 bushels per acre, cut
slightly green but tests 92%, sacked, sealed,
80 cents bushel. Product from these oats can be
registered second generation, which commands
good price. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 8-2

MAMMOTH TALL-GROWING OATS, MORE
fodder, drier seasons, large kernels, 80c.; good
Leader, 50c. Hullless barley, heavy crop, very
valuable feed for bacon hogs, ten bushels, bagged,
\$11.50. Samples everything, circular, free. Write
S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-2

BANNER OATS, SECOND GENERATION, extra
No. 1 inspected and sealed, 55 cents per
bushel. Same oats, but not sealed, grade No. 1,
50 cents; 100 bushels or over, 45 cents. Sacks
extra. William A. Pain, Prud'homme, Sask. 11-2

SELLING — 60-DAY OATS, 50c. PREMIST
flax, \$3.00 bushel; sacks extra. Toulouse geese,
females only, \$5.00 each. Thomas McKeand,
Lampman, Sask. 11-3

1,600 BUSHELS AMERICAN BANNER OATS,
50 cents. Flax seed, \$2.75. Both grown on break-
ing. Cleaned. Bags extra. Prices f.o.b. Breden-
bury, Sask. Forfar and Mosman. 8-4

CAR BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM EXTRA
good variety second generation, free wild oats,
noxious seeds or other grains, 45 cents, f.o.b.
Superb, Sask. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 8-2

IMPROVED BANNER OATS, CLEANED, 40
cents per bushel. Choice seed flax, cleaned, \$2.50
per bushel. Sacks extra. R. A. Robertson, Ayle-
bury, Sask. 7-5

SELLING — SMALL CAR, 1,800 BUSHELS, IM-
proved Banner seed oats, 42 pounds per bushel,
mill run, fairly clean, 42c. per bushel, f.o.b.
Imperial Wm. J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 10-3

SELLING — LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, GER-
mination 95% government test, cleaned and
sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. D. Mansfield, Pincher
Creek, Alta. 10-3

FOR SALE — BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN
from registered seed, tested by Department of
Agriculture, grade No. 1, germination 99 per cent.
Elmer Grant, Brandon, Man. 11-4

LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, 75 CENTS BUSHEL,
sacked; mill run, government test 96% in 12 days,
will clean to No. 2 government grade. J. H.
Hawes, Drake, Sask.

TWO CARS VICTORY SEED OATS, 40c.
bushel, grown on breaking, machine run. Samples
on request, 15c. each. Felix Coppens, Quill Lake,
Sask.

CAR BANNER OATS, FREE FROM NOXIOUS
weeds, germination 100%; 50c.; sacked, 60c.
Durum wheat, \$1.20 sacked. Percy Hatch,
Perdue, Sask. 11-12

BANNER SEED OATS, FIRST GENERATION,
Saskatchewan University strain, good yielders,
tested 99%. Clean, sealed in sacks, 75 cents bushel.
Chas. T. Moore, Simpson, Sask. 11-3

SELLING — CAR SEED OATS, BANNER, NO
wild oats, 35 cents bushel, machine run. W.
Hutecheon, Rosetown, Sask.

LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, CLEANED, tested,
sacked, 2 1/2 bushel bags, \$2.50 each.
Samples free. J. W. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM FIRST
generation seed, price per car-load 37 1/2 cents bushel.
W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 11-3

1,500 BUSHELS EXTRA No. 1 VICTORY SEED
oats, cleaned, 50 cents bushel, sacks included,
f.o.b. Kelliber. James Cooper, Kelliber, Sask. 11-2

ONE CAR LOAD BANNER SEED OATS, THIRD
generation, clean, yield 103 bushels to acre, 43
cents. M. Romild, Dunblain, Sask. 10-3

FLAX, GOOD YIELDER, \$3.00 PER BUSHEL,
sacked. Hullless oats, \$1.60. James Keith, Mawer,
Sask. 10-4

2,400 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED OATS, WEIGH
42 pounds, tested 98 per cent., free from all noxious
weeds 10 cents. J. Perceval Smith, Sask. 8-5

MAMMOTH DRY WEATHER OATS, 70 CENTS,
bags included. J. F. Fetherstonhaugh, Fort
Saskatchewan, Alta.

FOR SALE — 2,000 BUSHELS LEADER OATS,
Ten cents for sample. Barton, Condon, Alta.

SELLING — CAR LOAD OATS, 30 CENTS
bushel. W. Allen, Manitoba, Sask. 7-5

SELLING — HULLLESS OATS, \$1.00. E. FRISK,
Kronau, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE — CAR BANNER SEED OATS, WELL
matured, 37c. bushel. Box F. Hirsay, Sask.

SELLING — CAR BANNER GOOD SEED OATS,
40 cents. Frank Oliver, Imperial, Sask. 11-3

Spelt

SPELT, \$1.50 100, CLEANED, SACKED. N. K.
Bakken, Throne, Alta. 9-5

SEED SPELT, STRICTLY CLEAN, \$2.00 PER
100, bags included. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask.
10-3

SELLING — 500 BUSHELS SPELT, \$2.00 100,
sacks included. Ed. Landwer, Parkbeg, Sask.

Grass Seed

TIMOTHY SEED — Canadian Certified

NATURALLY GROWN AT PINCHER CREEK,
ALBERTA

PRIZE Awards Last Month — Eleven out of twelve
(all but the ninth) at the T. Eaton Company's
Western Canada Products Exhibition. Three out
of four at the Alberta Provincial Seed Fair.
Samples en route to London, England, for the
British Empire Exhibition this summer.

Grades guaranteed by Dominion Government
Seed Certificates. Germination, 96 to 98 per cent.
Over 99 per cent. pure. Grown in 1923.

No. 1 — "Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at \$14
per 100 lbs.

No. 2 — "Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed (No. 1
for purity — not No. 1 on account of hulled seed
over 25 per cent.), at \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

No. 2 — "Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at \$11
per 100 lbs.

No. 3 — "Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed (Not No. 2
on account of hulled seed over 60 per cent.),
at \$10.50 per 100 lbs.

No. 3 — "Pincher Creek" Timothy Seed, at \$9.50
per 100 lbs.

No extra charge for sacks, f.o.b. Pincher Creek.
Supply limited — prices subject to advance —
Terms, Cash.

PINCHER CREEK CO-OPERATIVE ASSN. LTD.
A Marketing Society of Farmers, by Farmers,
for Farmers.

PINCHER CREEK, ALTA. D. A. Stringer, Mgr.

SELLING — SUDAN GRASS, MANITOBA
grown seed, government tested. Grew nine feet
high last year, 20 cents pound; also Early Fortune
Millet, four cents pound. T. M. Mair, Pierson,
Man. 11-2

HOG MILLET, GRADE ONE, \$3.50 PER 100;
common millet, grade two, \$3.00 per 100; both
government graded; sacks free. Wm. Coleby,
Ryerson, Sask. 10-2

SELLING — EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED,
cleaned and sacked, germination test 96%,
free from noxious weeds, \$4.00 100. Robert Grosnick,
Tilney, Sask. 10-6

SEEDS

WANTED — 1,600 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED.
State variety and price, sacked, f.o.b. shipping
point. Box 29, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 10-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, bulled
and scarified, \$10 per 100. Mammoth
Russian sunflower seed, \$10 per 100. H. Conolly,
Flaxcombe, Sask. 10-2

SASKATCHEWAN-GROWN COMMON WHITE
sweet clover seed, \$12 cwt.; over 200 pounds, \$10
cwt.; Arctic, \$15 cwt. Free from noxious weeds.
Sacks free. W. A. McAleer, Winter, Sask. 11-2

SELLING — BROME SEED, CLEANED AND
sacked, grade one, government laboratory, ten
cents per pound. John V. Thomson, Gladys,
Alta. 11-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, gov-
ernment tested, \$10 cwt., bags extra. L. C.
Elliott, Shellmouth, Man.

RYE GRASS — HEAVY RECLEANED SEED, high
germination. Price to clear, 6c. pound,
sacked. P. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 11-1f

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, \$10 PER
100, free from couch grass. Newman Kenyon,
R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 12
dollars per 100, sacks free. Guernsey Seed Centre,
Guernsey, Sask. 11-3

SELLING — MILLET, COMMON, BEST FOR-
age variety, \$4.00 per cwt., cleaned, sacked.
J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 11-4

SELLING — HUNGARIAN AND COMMON
millet, 3 1/2c. pound. Edw. Pfrimmer, Kane,
Man. 11-4

SELLING — GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED AND
sacked, four cents per pound. Ludlow and Sons,
Assiniboia, Sask. 10-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND
sacked, seven cents per pound. Bowman Bros.,
Guernsey, Sask. 10-4

SELLING — CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, \$10 PER
100, sacks free. Frank J. Wieler, Box 32, Reinfeld,
Man. 10-2

SELLING — WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED, eight
cents per pound. Prize, Eaton fair. Brounson
Bros., Viscount, Sask. 10-4

BROME GRASS SEED, PERFECTLY CLEAN, ten
cents pound, sacked. J. Clarkson, Ewart,
Man. 10-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEAN, PLUMP, seven
cents per pound, sacks included. Geo. Duck,
Watrous, Sask. 8-6

CLOVERLEA SEED AND STOCK FARM, 8820
11th St., Edmonton, offers Alsatwede, a new

FARM LANDS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

NEW MEXICO FARM LANDS

A NEW folder about the new state of New Mexico is now ready. This state is rich in natural resources; it has much to offer the man of vision and ambition to take advantage of opportunity. New Mexico has a delightful and invigorating climate, with fertile farm land in the valleys, supplied with an abundance of irrigation water ensuring good crops. Also farm lands in the plains country for dry farming. All the leading varieties of fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown, as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Agriculturally, New Mexico has much to offer. Let us mail you our descriptive folder about this great state. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 987 Ry. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunities to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes so a steady market is assured at all times. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education whenever there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre, with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. J. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. 10-13

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year, and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 4%. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 10-4

\$700 SECURES 300 ACRES WITH TEN COWS, horses, furniture, poultry, crops, tools, implements; money-making farm all around; near live R.R. town; dark loam tillage, brook-watered pasture; big profits from wood and timber; apple orchard; seven-room house, running water, 20-cow barn, silo, 50-ft. cow barn. Owner called away, all \$4,400, only \$700 needed. Details and village poultry farm, only \$400 cash, page 26 illustrated bargain catalog money-making farms, test sections United States. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 626BG Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WILL RENT ON SHARES TO FARMERS HAVING equipment and with one or more sons, either a 1,600-acre farm or a 960-acre farm, both located within five miles of Davidson, Sask. Land is all in cultivation, the best in Saskatchewan, and buildings are exceptionally good. Will sell on time, half of equipment required for the 1,600-acre farm and furnish some financial assistance until harvest. Address: R. G. Duncan, Canada Colonization Association, Winnipeg. 10-13

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening near city, served by two main line railways, 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elmer and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 61-6

SNAP—800 ACRES, ALL IN CULTIVATION but 50 acres, or would divide; double line machinery, 16 horses, harness, seven granaries, 60-ft. hip-roof barn, good four-roomed house, good well, feed and seed. Price \$30 acre, \$5,000 cash. H. Vaughan, Simpson, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OPEN PRAIRIE, HALF mile from Melville, Sask. Undulating surface, good soil, worth \$1,000. For quick sale at \$12.50 per acre; half cash. Write Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada. 10-2

THREE-QUARTER-SECTION, CLOSE TO TWO towns, all fenced, nothing better out-doo, good wells, 100 summerfallow, implements, stock, feed, seed, etc., \$30 per acre, third cash. Write for particulars, Nilwor, Maidstone, Sask. 10-2

SNAP—640 ACRES BEST LAND, OVER 500 cultivated, clean, good supply water, buildings worth over \$5,000; horses, implements, seed, feed; \$12,000, terms arranged. Fred Webster, Hilton, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION GOOD grain or stock farm, 25 miles from Edmonton, close to four railway stations, plenty of fuel and water. Apply to owner, Chas. Burnell, North Edmonton, Alta. 11-2

FARM FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, EIGHT miles from Chaplin, Sask., 300 acres broken, 60 summerfallow, telephone, school, \$2,000; \$500 cash, balance terms. Walter Barker, Shaunavon, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE OR RENT—SECTION IN GOOD farming district. Good proposition to right party. Write for particulars. Box 243, Aneroid, Sask. 6-6

FOR SALE—SECTION IMPROVED LAND, school one mile, 3 1/2 miles to town, buildings, all fenced, good well. For particulars, write H. B. Appleby, Holden, Alta. 8-2

WANTED—WELL IMPROVED FARM, LEASE or buy, crop payment plan, good water, near school. Have equipment for section. Francis Pennington, Dunblane, Sask. 10-2

FARMS TO RENT—ALL-GRAIN FARMS, ALSO stock and grain, near Leross, Punnichy, Cupar, Baker, Jansen, Sask. 13. H. McDonald & Company, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 9-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. 10-2

WILL EXCHANGE PRODUCTIVE QUARTER- section farm for horses. Howard McIntyre, Unity, Sask. 11-3

WANTED—I WANT FARMS FOR CASH buyers. Describe fully. State price. R. A. McNew, 375 Wilkeson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 11-5

SELLING—320 ACRES AT DAFOR, SASK., fully improved, all cultivated, no crop failures. H. Evans. 10-4

WANTED—TENANT FOR DAIRY FARM, 15 miles from Winnipeg. Geo. H. Funk, 288 Princess St., Winnipeg. 10-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 11-2

HALF-SECTION FOR SALE OR RENT, GOOD buildings, plenty good water, fenced, no equipment. Hensley, Alexander, Man. 10-2

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 10-5

FUR FARMERS—SELLING QUARTER- section, Sask.; creek, two sides; beaver and muskrats numerous. Welch Lands Ltd., Winnipeg. 11-2

WANTED TO RENT BY EXPERIENCED farmer, improved half-section in Manitoba, suitable for mixed farming. A. K. Card, Emo, Ont. 10-2

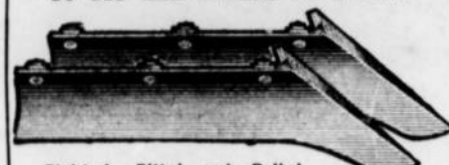
FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF-SECTION, Particulars, Box 10, Angusville, Man. 10-2

SELLING—HALF-SECTION OF GOOD PLOW land, clear title. Write Box 155, Empress, Alta. 10-2

FOR SALE—96 ACRES, ADJOINING TOWN, Box 210, Nokomis, Sask. 9-3

FARM WANTED—FROM OWNER ONLY. Send full particulars. Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo. 11-3

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES
TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS

Finished, Fitted and Bolted
for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give Number of Old Shares when ordering.
12-inch Each \$3.00 13-inch Each \$3.25 14-inch Each \$3.35 16-inch Each \$3.65 18-inch Each \$3.98
Send for our New Spring and Summer Catalog 93.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED

MAGNETO REPAIRS
FOR ALL MAKES

OUR experience and equipment ensures satisfaction. Service station for Bosch, K.-W., Berling, Webster, Teagle, Dixie and all popular makes. Genuine parts used. Send us your magnetos now before the spring rush.

S. H. BROWN
Magneto Service
1,110 ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MAN.

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 10-2

SELLING—12-25 HUBER LIGHT FOUR tractor, good condition, \$400; John Deere three-furrow tractor plow, \$100; Ford-Staude Mak-a-tractor attachment, \$50; John Deere side delivery hay rake, \$100; 14 Louden steel stantions, never installed, \$80. Chas. S. Hall, Luseland, Sask. 11-2

FANNING MILLS, REPAIRS, SCREENS, WIRE cloth, sine gangs to separate oats from wheat, incubator supplies. Thermometers. An offering 7-ply gangs separating oats from wheat at half price. Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ontario. 10-2

SELLING, CHEAP FOR CASH—COCKSHUTT independent beam power-lift, four stubble, four Avery breaker bottoms complete. Will sell separate. Particulars, Oscar LaLier, Crystal City, Man. 10-4

SNAP FOR CASH—JOHN DEERE BOY; EX-cellent condition. Deere tractor gang, Deere 20-inch breaker, with forecutter; Massey hitch for second binder outfit. Used part of three seasons, \$675. What offers? G. Studham, Dugald, Man. 10-2

SELLING—THREE-FURROW POWER-LIFT 12-inch John Deere engine gang, first-class condition, stubble bottoms extra quick detachable shears. Price \$125. Harvey H. Smith, Colfax, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—ROPE MAKING MACHINES, \$3.00 each. Sharples cream separator, practically new, \$40, cost \$80. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cecil Harvey Macroe, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—COCKSHUTT SUB-SURFACE packer, 22-wheel, four-horse hitch, good condition, \$50. Will trade for scrub breaker. Findlay Bros., Wolsely, Sask. 10-2

DEERING TANDEM 10-FT. ENGINE DISC, \$100. Hamilton three-furrow power-lift engine gang, both bottoms, \$125. Four-horse power Cushman engine on truck, \$65. Lindholm Bros., Lintlaw, Sask. 10-2

WILL SELL OR TRADE—CASE OUTFIT, 30-60 Oil-Pull and 32-54 separator, in good condition. Apply John Smart, Brightholme, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—WOOD-SAWING OUTFIT, EIGHT H.P. Cushman engine, dual ignition, 28-inch saw, new belt, outfit in first-class condition, \$190 cash. W. Perkins, Clair, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE CHEAP—\$350 BUYS FORDSON tractor, three-bottom Emerson stubble plow, in good condition, or will trade for milk cows. F. S. Schuler, Strome, Alta. 10-2

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE POTATO DIGGER and planter, good as new. Will sell cheap for cash. Write for particulars. Box 199, Gull Lake, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—LITTLE GIANT 16-22 TRACTOR, good repair, \$500. D. A. Ross, 710 Electric Railway Bldg., Winnipeg. 11-2

FOR SALE—SET 24 HOES FOR VAN BRUNT drill, used one season, perfect condition. W. A. Brinke, Box 446, Swift Current, Sask. 11-2

SPECIAL—AM TEARING DOWN 15-27 CASE tractor. All durable parts for sale cheap to first applicant. Fulton Bros., Rosedale Station, Alta. 10-2

TRACTOR PLOW FOR SALE, OR TRADE for horses, cattle or black Percheron stallion. Box 15, Amisk, Alta. 10-2

EXTENSION RIMS FOR WATERLOO BOY, complete, \$40; 18-run Superior drill, \$60. Write for particulars G. W. McGillivray, Gray, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—AVERY TRACTOR, 18-36, AND plows, in good order. Apply to Snyder Bros., Madison, Sask. 9-3

WANTED—REEVES 25 OR 32 LATE STYLE high pressure steam engine with flat spoke wheels. Mart. McMahon, Lethbridge, Alta. 9-2

SALE OR TRADE—CASE 75 STEAM ENGINE, Red River Special separator. Take Wood Bros. Individual separator part payment. Fred Forsberg, Dauphin, Man. 10-3

WEDD BURNER—USES THE WEEDS FOR fuel, burns Russian thistles, weeds or stubble, and kills the seeds. Ask your dealer, or write Servos Harrow Burner Co., Briercrest, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—TITAN 10-20, GOOD CONDITION, \$350; also John Deere three-furrow mouldboard plow, good condition, \$175. T. S. Coyle, Estonia, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—RUMELY 15-30 GAS PULL, IN running order. What offers? Alexander Bros., LaSalle, Man. 10-2

FIRST-CLASS HARD TOOL AND HYDRAULIC letter well drilling outfit for sale, \$1,200. John Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR, IN GOOD running order, price \$295. John Pulay, Rosebud, Alta. 10-2

FOR SALE—12-25 CASE ENGINE, IN GOOD repair, \$500. Six-bottom Deere engine gang, \$100. C. W. Ames, Moose Jaw, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—GRAND DETOUR ENGINE GANG, power lift, three furrows. R. McGhie, Ogilvie, Man. 8-4

SELLING—TWO DOUBLE DISC MCCORMICK drills, 20 holes, \$60 and \$80, f.o.b. Drinkwater, Sask. Guy Fosnot. 10-2

NEW EMERSON KICKER WILD OAT SEPARA- tor, \$40, delivered. S. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

SELLING—14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, NEARLY
new. Box 121, Milestone, Sask. 8-5

Welding and Machine Work

CYLINDER GRINDING. TRACTOR, AUTO
and engine repairs. Welding. Pritchard Engineer-
ing Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 5-13

RELINACE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW,
Sask. Cylinder reborring. Crank-shafts turned.
Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 9-8

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,
Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction
guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory,
Calgary. 11-13

BABY OUTFITS

IF PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS REALIZED THE
excellent materials and splendid workmanship
embodied in our complete Layette (44 pieces), at
\$15.95, they'd never do another stitch. Why
worry? Satisfaction guaranteed or money re-
funded. This advertisement appears monthly only;
clip out. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Win-
nipeg.

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

BEES

START right off this spring to keeping Bees
the new way. Order now for April and May
shipping. Records show that these packages have
made over \$50 worth of honey in less than four
months. Two-pound package, with queen, pre-
paid, \$5.75. Write for quantity lots Circular
free.—BLUE BONNET APPIARIES, ROUTE A,
MERCEDES, TEX.

ITALIAN BEES—FULL COLONIES, \$20; NEW
ten-frame dove-tailed Langstroth hives. Ten per
cent discount, cash with order. May delivery.
Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Vanstone, East
Kildonan, Winnipeg. 6-13

ITALIAN BEES IN TEN-FRAME MODERN
Langstroth hives. Good colonies. Guaranteed
free from disease. \$20 per colony, f.o.b. Winnipeg.
May delivery. Ten per cent. discount cash with
order. W. G. Stanbridge, E. Kildonan, Man. 8-5

ANDREWS & SON—BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-
ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price
list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Win-
nipeg, Man. 6-13

SELLING—12 COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES
in 10-frame Langstroth hives, \$17 each. No
disease. Deliver in May. Dan Kitson, Riding
Mountain, Man. 11-5

THE BEES THAT GET THE HONEY—ITALIAN
10-frame hives, \$20; eight-frame hives, \$18; 10%
discount with order now. May delivery. G. H.
Hall, Dominion City, Man. 11-5

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES. WRITE FOR
descriptive price list. M. C. Berry & Co., P.O.
Box 1616, Winnipeg, Man. 6-9

ITALIANS—TEN-FRAME LANGSTROTH,
\$17.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. Rippingale,
Oak Bank, Man. 5-8

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS'
supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele
Bridges Seed Co., Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.

STRONG COLONIES ITALIANS, TEN-FRAME
Langstroth hives, \$18 cash. Further information
from W. Geddes, 656 Beresford, Winnipeg. 10-5

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-
able powder: soluble in water: Chartreuse, an-
sette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Bene-
dictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents.
Recipe sent with order. Richard-Belliveau Co.,
330 Main Street, Winnipeg.

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE
Block, Winnipeg. 251f

Dyeing and Dry Cleaning

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG. FEATHERS,
fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail
orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hargrave
Street.

Foot Specialists

FALLEN ARCHES, HEELS—BALL OF FOOT
scientifically treated. Light arch support made to
measure. Booklet free. Smith's Laboratory,
41 Steele Block, Winnipeg.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VARICOSE ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING
sores, etc., cured by Nurse M. Dencker, graduate,
610 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Easy self-treat-
ment also by mail. Patient can work as usual.
Mrs. J. Menzies, Austin, Man., writes: "My ulcer
healed in three weeks after I had been lame four
months. Since I started to use your treatment I
could go around and do my housework."

SELLING—MUSCOVY DUCKS, \$4.00 PAIR;
yearlings, \$3.00 pair. Two turkey toms, 20 cents
pound. Potatoes, \$1.00 bushel. Dahlia bulbs,
30 cents each. Fifteen-foot windmill, with pulley
to run chopper. Cash with order. D. H. Thomas,
Croll, Man. 11-6

LOOK TO YOUR BREAD! HO-MAYDE BREAD
Improver will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf,
which will not dry out so quickly; perfectly whole-
some. Ask your grocer, or send 15 cents for a
package. C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Win-
nipeg. 11-6

FREE LITERATURE—CALAMITIES—WHY
permitted? Fall of Babylon. Where are the Dead?
Booklets—The Bible Hell, What? 10 cents. World's
Distress, Why? 10 cents. Postpaid. Bible Study
Club, Box 1622, Winnipeg. 11-7

MOTHERS—SHOULD HAVE OUR SPRING
and summer catalogues household goods, neces-
sities. Saves dollars. Free upon request. Martin
Company, Station E1, Toronto.

REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE
makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on
request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway,
Scotland.

CLEAN COAL—WE SPECIALIZE IN CO-
operation with United Grain Growers' locals and
creameries. Write direct to us for prices and
freight rates. New Walker Mine, Sheerness,
Alta. 10-5

HEAVEN AND HELL—SWEDENBORG'S GREAT
work on the life after death and a real world
beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid.
W. J. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 10-4

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.
Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of
good quality of domestic coal. 10-14

GUNS, ETC.

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUN-
smith, work guaranteed, 56 Princess St., Winnipeg.

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE
them into handsome switches at 75c. per oz.
Postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301
Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON—WE
tad all robes and hides. Give us a trial and be
convinced of our excellent workmanship.

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, etc.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY—PACKED IN 44
pound crates, five and ten-pound pails. No
deliver 120 pound orders your nearest station.
Choice clover, Manitoba, 17 cents pound; Saskat-
chewan, 17 1/2 cents; Alberta, 18 cents; B.C., 18 cents.
Amber, Manitoba, 16 cents; Saskatchewan, 16 1/2
cents; Alberta, B.C., 16 cents; Buckwheat, 15 1/2
cents; 13 cents; Saskatchewan, 13 1/2 cents; Alberta,
B.C., 14 cents. Discount large orders. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount
Forest Ontario.

MCLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED NUMBER
one pure white clover, \$7.50 cash per crate of 10
10-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality
buckwheat, \$5.50 per crate 60 pounds. N. K.
McLean, 52 Alexander St., Toronto.

MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY
pure, \$14 per crate of six imperial gallons, f.o.b.
Toronto. N. K. McLean, 52 Alexander St.,
Toronto.

KROUSE & SONS, RELIABLE GRADES OF
honey. Clover, \$8.00; amber, \$7.00; clover
buckwheat mixed, \$6.00; per 60-pound crate.
College Heights, Guelph, Ont.

COMB HONEY IN SEVEN-POUND TINS,
25 cents pound, 14 pounds and over delivered.
G. H. Hall, Dominion City, Man. 7-8

60 POUNDS CLOVER HONEY, \$7.50; GOOD
grade clover, \$6.50; mixed, \$6.00. Wilber Swann,
Dunnville, Ont. 10-2

PURE MAPLE SYRUP—RIGHT FROM THE
farm to the consumer. R. A. Gillespie, Abolition,
Que. 11-4

HOTEL DIRECTORY

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN
plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every
room.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR
lots at wholesale prices from mill to consumer.
Price lists free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Com-
pany, Vancouver, B.C. 4-13

SPRUCE POLES, FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD,
write for delivered prices. Northern Carriage and
contracting Company Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask.

CORDWOOD—POPLAR CORDWOOD AT
reduced prices. Write for delivered prices.
Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE—TAMARAC FENCE POSTS, 1 1/2
to 6 inches, 8c. each. B. Garand, Lewis, Man.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELEPHONE
poles, delivered in car lots. A. Manson, Avonlea, B.C.

SELLING—OAK FENCE POSTS, CAR LOTS,
Jos. Vercaigne, Deloraine, Man. 10-2

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS, de-
livered your station. E. Hall, Sorella, B.C. 8-4

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING

BUY

CANADIAN
NATIONAL
EXPRESS

MONEY ORDERS

MONUMENTS

MONUMENTS

Write for Catalogue and Prices
WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE COMPANY, LTD.
199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WRITE FOR CATALOG—SAXOPHONE
violins, banjos, etc. Sold on easy terms. Great
phone repairs a specialty, work guaranteed. I
interested in used phonographs, organs or pianos
let us quote you price. Saskatoon Piano Company,
Saskatoon. 11-3

BARGAINS IN ORGANS—SEVERAL HIGH
grade instruments, guaranteed first-class con-
dition, \$50 to \$110. Write for full description.
Heintzman & Co. Ltd., Drawer 180, Regina.

SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW, SASK.
Pianos, victrol

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

RADIO SUPPLIES

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
Radio parts and supplies in Western Canada.
Distributors of Westinghouse Radio Receiving Sets
Write for catalogue G. H. G. Love & Company
Limited, Calgary, Alta.

RADIO CATALOGUE FREE, ILLUSTRATED.
describes complete sets and parts for assembling
with hook-up. Established 1913. Sun Electric Co.,
Regina. 11-9

SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS
and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-26

WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG.
Acme Electric Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 7-13

REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE
pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery,
Chatham, Ont.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT,
290 Portage Avenue (close Eaton's), Winnipeg. 7-6

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES—\$10 TO \$40.
All makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send
head. Singer Branch Store, 300 Notre Dame,
Winnipeg.

HEMSTITCHING ATTACHMENT FOR ANY
Sewing Machine; selling fast. Send \$2.00. Dominion
Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING
for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary.
Details Free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis,
St. Louis, Mo.

RELIABLE MAN WANTED, GOOD HORSE-
man, comfortable home, top wages. C. W. Banks,
Benito, Man. 11-2

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE AUTOMOBILE
and gas engine expert seeks position, town or
country; single; abstainer; guarantee satisfaction
at reasonable wages. Box 28, Dropmore, Man.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND
FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office,
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin
St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,
harristors, solicitors etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank
Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

FOR SALE—SHARES OF THE UNITED GRAIN
Growers. We buy and sell all listed and unlisted
stocks and bonds, and Victory Bonds. T. R.
Billet & Co., 301 McArthur Building, Winnipeg.
7-6

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA
brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for
five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand
Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.50; Spread
Leaf, Connecticut, \$2.75; Haubourg, \$4.00; Quessel,
\$4.25; Perfum Italia, \$4.25. Cigars, tobaccos and
cigarettes, wholesale and retail. Richard-Belliveau
Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-13

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD
Canadian grown Virginia flue cured and Kentucky
natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound,
postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be
sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-
pound packages \$2.00. Money refunded if dis-
satisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Ex-
change, Ruthven, Ont.

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO
tobacco (burley), bright, mild and full flavored.
Pound, 40 cents; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds,
\$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money
postage and expenses returned. A. B. Scaman,
Dresden, Ont. 5-7

TAXIDERMIST

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,
Brandon, Man. 7-5

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN
Street, Winnipeg. 46tf

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

Veterinary Surgeons and Supplies

DRS. KESTEN and MCGILLIVRAY, VETERIN-
ary surgeons, Winnipeg. 41-26

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens, over 6 lbs., 20c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c; 4-5
lbs., 14c
Young Roosters, good condition, any size 12c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs., 18c
Old Roosters 9c
Ducks 17c
Crate prepaid to any part of Manitoba or
Saskatchewan. Money Orders mailed daily.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY
45 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

HENS

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, extra fat, 21-23c; 5 to 6
lbs., 16-18c; underweight according to grade.
Turkeys, No. 1, live, 9 lbs. and over, 17c;
dressed, 21c
Young Roosters, 4 1/2 lbs. and over 12-13c
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed to
March 25. Ship now while prices are good.

ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 ATKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stockyards to-
day were: Cattle, 1,900; calves, 1,600;
hogs, 1,200; sheep 500. Cars 242.
Cattle—Reef steers, range \$4.50 to
\$11.50; bulk \$7.00 to \$8.00; cows, heifers
\$3.25 to \$10.00; bulk \$3.50 to \$6.00;
canners and cutters \$2.25 to \$3.25, bulk
\$3.50 to \$5.50; veal calves \$4.00 to \$9.00,
bulk \$3.50 to \$5.50; stock feeding steers
\$4.80 to \$5.75; bulk \$5.00 to \$6.50.
Hogs—Range \$6.70 to \$7.10, bulk \$6.90
to \$7.10.
Sheep—Lambs, range \$10 to \$10.25;
wethers \$2.50 to \$9.50; wethers \$6.75 to
\$10.75; yearlings \$10 to \$13.50; bucks
\$5.00 to \$6.25.

The Farmers' Market

WHEAT—Market during the week has been one of the dulllest seen for some time, and trade as a result has been of small volume. There has been a little more interest shown in the cash market, especially for wheat for early spring delivery. Farmers are, however, unwilling sellers at these levels, and very little wheat held by producers is coming on the market at the present time. While we will undoubtedly see a big export business after the opening of navigation we must also remember that we have a large part of our wheat crop yet to market, and any advances in prices from present levels will no doubt meet with considerable selling.

OATS AND BARLEY—Dull, narrow market with light trade passing. Practically no demand from any source for either cash article or futures.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
March 3 to 8 inclusive.									
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wheat—									
May 102 1/2	103	103	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
July 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Oct. 101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Oats—									
May 42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
July 43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Barley—									
May 63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
July 61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Flax—									
May 232 1/2	233 1/2	232 1/2	232 1/2	231 1/2	224 1/2	232 1/2	232 1/2	232 1/2	232 1/2
July 231 1/2	231 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	222 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2
Rye—									
May 69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
July 70 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2

LIVERPOOL PRICES
The Liverpool market closed March 7, as follows: March, 9s 5 1/2d; May, 9s 1 1/2d, per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.41 1/2. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.25 1/2; May, \$1.20 1/2.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.17 1/2 to \$1.21 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.19 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.16 1/2 to \$1.24 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.22 1/2. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.13 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.10 1/2 to \$1.18 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.15 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.08 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$1.05 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2; No. 3 durum, \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 74c to 74 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 72 1/2c to 73 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 72 1/2c to 73c; No. 3 mixed, 71c to 72c. Oats—No. 2 white, 44 1/2c to 44 1/2c; No. 3 white, 43 1/2c to 43 1/2c; No. 4 white, 41 1/2c to 42 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 66c to 69c; medium to good, 61c to 65c; lower grades, 57c to 60c. Rye—No. 2, 64 1/2c to 64 1/2c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.55 to \$2.61.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK
The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending March 7, 1924:
Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,330; hogs, 6,672; sheep, 330. Last week: Cattle, 3,550; hogs, 7,338; sheep, 283.

The cattle market is holding about steady following last week's decline, with receipts about the same. The majority of cattle now coming forward are beginning to show considerable better finish, and these are the kind that are finding a reasonably good outlet. Prime butcher steers are quotable at around 6c, with a few real tops selling a little over this price. Prime cows 4c, with a few odd ones at 4 1/2c. Prime heifers 5c with a few fancy ones at slightly higher prices. Very few good quality stocker and feeder steers are coming on this market, and these are being readily picked up at prices ranging from 4c to 4 1/2c depending on quality. Short keep, fleshy feeders a shade higher. Plain and common feeder steers also common breeding heifers are not wanted at any price. Good breedy stock heifers, however, are finding a ready market.

The hog market during the week has continued very steady with a range in price from \$7.15 to \$7.35, and at time of writing we quote thick-smooths at \$7.35 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming on the market, best lambs are bringing from 10c to 11 1/2c, best sheep from 5c to 6c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers.....	\$5.75 to \$6.25
Good to choice steers.....	5.50 to 6.00
Medium to good steers.....	4.50 to 5.25
Common steers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers.....	1.50 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.75 to 5.25
Fair to good heifers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Choice stock heifers.....	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows.....	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows.....	3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows.....	1.75 to 2.25
Canner cows.....	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 55.00
Common springers.....	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves.....	8.00 to 9.00
Common calves.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice heavy calves.....	3.50 to 4.00
Heavy bull calves.....	2.50 to 3.25

EGGS AND POULTRY
WINNIPEG—Eggs. his market is very weak and has declined several cents. Re-

livered extras, 20c; firsts, 18c; seconds, 15c. In a jobbing way extras are moving 20c, firsts, 27c; seconds, 23c. Poultry—Poultry receipts are reported light, few fresh dressed chickens are jobbing 22c, fowl 20c.

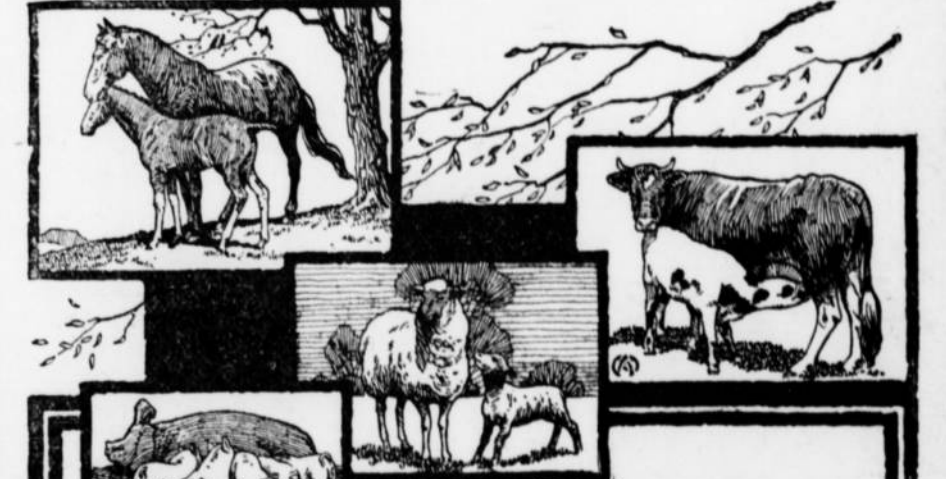
CALGARY—This market is reported very weak. Receipts continue heavy and quality fairly good. Dealers are quoting delivered extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; seconds, 15c. Poultry—No business reported.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET
Glasgow market still closed; two fresh outbreaks foot and mouth disease; prime Scotch, 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c, live weight; heavies, 11 1/2c to 11 1/2c; light supply; values advanced; 800 Irish, 10c to 11c; no Canadians. Birkenhead sold 786 Canadians, 18 1/2c to 19 1/2c, in sink.
London—Canadian dressed sides, 15 1/2c to 17 1/2c; trade slow; exports this week, 827 cattle.

WHEAT PRICES									
March 3 to 8, inclusive									
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6			
Mar. 3	99 1/2	96 1/2	91 1/2	87 1/2	81 1/2	75 1/2			
4	100	97	92 1/2	87 1/2	81 1/2	76			
5	100 1/2	97 1/2	92 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	76			
6	100	97	92 1/2	87 1/2	81 1/2	75 1/2			
7	100 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	88 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2			
8	110	97	92 1/2	87 1/2	81 1/2	75 1/2			
Week									
Age	99 1/2	96 1/2	91 1/2	87 1/2	81 1/2	75 1/2			
Year									
Age	110 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	93 1/2	86 1/2			

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
March 3 to March 8, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE	
		2 CW	3 CW	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	1 NW	2 CW
Mar. 3	70 1/2	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	51 1/2
4	71	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	63 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2
5	71	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	63 1/2	58 1/2	55 1/2
6	70 1/2	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	63 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2
7	71 1/2	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2
8	70 1/2	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2
Week									
Age	70 1/2	39 1/2	36 1/2	37	34 1/2	32 1/2	62 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2
Year									
Age	77 1/2	48 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	46 1/2



Spring is Here

All out-of-doors is filled with the bleat of the lamb, the bawl of the calf, the grunt of the pig, and the whinny of the colt.

Youth asserting itself everywhere!

Keep their bodies healthy, and stomachs full.

You can then count on good growth—quick development—and begin to cash in on them before the summer-end.

Let DR. HESS STOCK TONIC be your insurance policy

against disease, insurance of good appetite, good digestion. It keeps the worms away.

Then, there are the mothers:

Your COWS need it for its system-toning, bowel-cleansing, appetizing effects. Puts them in fine condition for calving.

Your BROOD SOWS will be relieved of constipation and put in fine fettle for farrowing.

Excellent for MARES in foal—and EWES at lambing time.

It makes for good appetite, and more milk to nourish the offspring.

Tell your dealer what stock you have. He has a package to suit. GUARANTEED.

25-lb. Pail, \$3.50 100-lb. Drum, \$12.00
Honest goods—honest price—why pay more?

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



I spent 30 years in perfecting this Tonic.
GILBERT HESS
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant For Sheep Ticks - for Hog Lice - for Health



What's Become of the "Homely" Girl?

Artists and beauty authorities say she is disappearing

Everywhere women and girls are learning to make the most of their looks.

Evidence of this is all about you. Adorable complexions, fresh and enticing, wherever your eyes turn. The homely girl is of a passing day. Artists and beauty authorities agree to this.

The modern woman knows how easy it is to have the charm of lovely skin. And no one can be "homely" who has it.

The simple secret

Skin gently but thoroughly cleansed—once every day—keeps its glowing youthfulness, its prettiness.

But pay attention to *gently*. Harsh cleansing hurts your skin, mars it, just as surely as the dirt it removes.

Palm and olive oils are the gentlest skin cleansers science knows. They have been used by beautiful women since the dawn of history.

Today women who keep complexion beauty, women who are admired, use

these rare oils, perfectly blended, in their modern form—Palmolive Soap.

Wash thoroughly with Palmolive—massage the skin thoroughly with its gentle, soothing lather. Rinse the face. Then, finally, rinse thoroughly in cold water. If your skin is dry, apply a bit of good cold cream. Do this regularly and particularly at night before retiring.

Simple as it is, it is the most effective beauty treatment you can use.

Beauty remains

Skin thus cared for is not injured by dirt and grime, nor by the use of powders, or rouge.

And that soft, clear beauty of school-girl days does not disappear with passing years.

Start with Palmolive today—it costs but 10c a cake. You will not wait long to see results that astonish and delight.

Palm and olive oils—nothing else—give nature's green color to Palmolive Soap.

Note carefully the name and wrapper. Palmolive Soap is never sold unwrapped.

Volume and efficiency produce 25c quality for only

Made in Canada

10c

